

BOSTON & ALBANY TODAY ANNOUNCES BIG IMPROVEMENTS

Work on New Million Dollar Steel Elevator for Grain Will Soon Be Commenced Here.

LAYING NEW TRACK

Doorlock Now Being Tested Is Operated by Compressed Air and Controlled by Engineer.

The Boston & Albany railroad has under way, it is learned today, three plans which will greatly benefit its service.

The contract for the huge new \$1,000,000 grain elevator in East Boston has been let and work will soon be commenced on the erection of the steel building. The local headquarters is busy with the project of relaying the main line tracks with heavier steel rails and a considerable section of the road. Between this city and Worcester will be the next portion on which work will be started. Simultaneous with these improvements a new safety lock for car doors, which will protect freight is being tested.

The contract for the installation of the elevator at East Boston has been placed with the firm of Witherspoon & Engler of Chicago. The capacity of the elevator, when finished, will be 1,000,000 bushels, and the cost will be practically \$1,000,000. The work of removing the old storehouses will proceed at once, and the new building will be erected on the northerly side of the Boston & Albany property and bordering on Marginal street.

The dimensions of the elevator will be as follows: Length 269 feet, width 73 feet, height 18 feet. The whole structure will be made of fireproof steel.

The contract also calls for a separate building, which will be used as a "grain dryer," and will be erected adjacent to the elevator. This building will be 46 feet long, 28 feet wide and 51 feet high.

The new lock for freight car doors is known as the Gilroy carlock. Unlike all other locks ever installed on a railroad it is operated by air.

The new carlock is operated by the engineer, who has a maximum train-line pressure and has applied the brake to full braking power. The only part of the lock exposed to view is the unlatching valve, which is sealed as freight cars are commonly sealed. The valve cannot be operated except in conjunction with the air from the locomotive. When the air is pressed against the latch the latch raises up and the door can be opened. The door locks automatically.

The New York Central had the first opportunity to experiment with this lock, as Gilroy, the inventor, is connected with the mechanical department of the New York Central at Buffalo.

Mr. Gilroy has been in Boston recently, explaining the use of the lock. Some 200 Boston & Albany cars have been equipped with them. Other cars are being equipped as fast as they reach the repair shop.

The most valuable work of this lock will be to prevent the breaking into and robbery of cars. With the system of locks now in vogue this is possible. Railroad men claim that the cars will

(Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

BOSTON TO HAVE NEW WEIGHERS

Surveyor of Port McCarthy Says Automatic Machines Expected Here Soon Will Prevent Collusion.

Jeremiah J. McCarthy, surveyor of the port of Boston, today said that he expected at any time now to hear from the treasury department of the readiness of the automatic weighing machine which is to be installed in all the custom houses throughout the country to take the place of the present weighing system, which has been found inadequate.

This new machine, which is similar to the cash register, is run by electricity and cannot be tampered with in any way. The government has been using this new style of machine in Philadelphia during the past two years under the supervision of Deputy Surveyor Vials of New York and Collector James F. Clarkson, and the test has proved satisfactory in every respect.

Mr. McCarthy says that the purpose of putting this machine into use is merely to prevent collusion, and that it will not reduce the numerical strength of the customs forces, as it does not lessen labor to any appreciable extent.

COURT SUSTAINS EXCEPTIONS.

The full bench of the supreme court today sustained the defendant's exceptions in the suit of Byron M. Bennett, trustee in bankruptcy of Adolph J. DuBois, against the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Worcester to recover on a policy of fire insurance issued to the bankrupt.

SCHEME TO REDUCE PRICES OF BEEF IS DISCOUNTED HERE

New York Dealer Declares Importing Meats From Argentina Will Force Chicago Packers to Cut Prices But Boston Sellers Are Not Impressed With Plan.

The movement to reduce the price of beef in New York by bringing chilled meats from Argentina into competition with Chicago packers is discounted by provision dealers in Boston today.

The opinion was expressed by A. J. Shamborg of the firm of Jacob Shamborg & Son, cattle dealers in New York, that importations by a direct steamship line having vessels which could make the voyage from Buenos Ayres here in 17 or 18 days would solve the problem of cheaper meat, the 2 cents a pound duty on prime cuts not preventing importers and retail butchers from making a profit.

"It would be impossible to import beef on the hoof from Argentina, because the duty is too high," said Mr. Shamborg. "There is plenty of mutton in Canada, but it cannot be imported, owing to the duty of \$1.50 a head. The duty on Canadian lamb is only 75 cents a head, and he lamb fetches a high price in the market."

Mr. Shamborg said that, in his opinion, the present high price of beef here and the scarcity which the British public is complaining about are due entirely to a shortage of cattle here. This he attributes, first, to the high price of grain and

alfalfa, and, second, to the want of proper help to look after the cattle.

"Steers, when taken off ranches in Texas, Dakota and Montana, weigh from 850 to 1100 pounds and have to be taken to the corn states—Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa—to be fattened on grain and alfalfa," he explained. "When they leave there for the New York market these steers weigh from 1100 to 1500 pounds. That is what we call beef."

"The supply of thin cattle, the raw material in the trade, has fallen off, in part because the right supply of agricultural labor does not come to this country any longer. The immigrants we get today all want to spend their time in the towns instead of going to the West and northwestern states, where they are badly needed to look after cattle and till the soil. The result is that the thousands of acres of waste land, which begin 50 miles out of New York and continue right up to the foot of the Rockies, are scarcely coming under cultivation at all. There is no reason why an attempt should not be made to raise corn and alfalfa on the thousands of deserted farms in the Eastern

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

HIGH PRICE CAUSE AGAIN DISCUSSED IN SENATE TODAY

WASHINGTON—The question as to whether the cause of high prices for articles in this country is the tariff or the extortion of jobbers and retailers was again discussed in the Senate today.

It came up in connection with the resolution introduced by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, directing the finance committee to make an investigation as to the facts. Mr. Aldrich, in recommending that the resolution be referred to the finance committee, said that it would involve considerable time and great expense. The result of the inquiry would not affect present conditions, but might be useful when another tariff bill was under consideration.

Mr. Carter of Montana said that the same sort of an investigation was already provided for in the pending amendment to the tariff bill looking to the appointment of a commission of experts for the investigation of all matters pertaining to the tariff.

Mr. Gore insisted that all that the Democrats wanted was the truth and they wanted it before the pending tariff bill became a law. He finally proposed the appointment of a select committee to make the inquiry, in view of the fact that the finance committee was so busily engaged in calculating the differences in the labor cost in this country and abroad and in formulating the exact definition of what are reasonable profits. He insisted that this committee could report within three weeks as to whether the examples recently shown in the Senate as to how prices were raised between the manufacturer and the consumer were true or not.

In defense of the retailers, Senator Owen of Oklahoma said he understood it

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

EAST BOSTON LAND COMPANY ASKS TO INCREASE CAPITAL

Propositions of Adding Half Million Dollars to Its Stock for Purchases and of Conforming to Corporation Law Are Unopposed at State House Hearing.

Henry M. Whitney and Treasurer Adams of the East Boston Land Company with Guy Currier, their attorney, were heard without opposition today by the legislative committee on mercantile affairs at the State House upon the bill to allow the company to acquire \$500,000 worth of additional real estate in East Boston and the towns adjacent thereto and also to increase its capital stock under the provisions of the corporation act of 1903.

Mr. Currier said that the petitioner sought two objects by its bill, the first to allow the East Boston company to purchase real estate adjoining its present holdings to the value of \$500,000, as the provision in its old charter of 1833 for such purpose had undoubtedly disappeared under the corporation act of 1903, and the other was to bring the company within the provisions of the last named act.

The company now holds about 400 acres, mostly in vacant land. It has done very little in the past to develop its property, but it is now proposed, if this bill is enacted, to purchase land and flats on the southern side of the East Boston waterfront extending down to Breed's island and to build wharves and develop the property for commercial purposes. Of course, Mr. Currier said the fashionable way now is to form a

PRESIDENT CLARK BEGINS BIG SERIES OF ENDEAVOR TRIPS

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, leaves Boston tonight for a series of tours which will take him around the globe.

Before he completes his circuit of the world, however, he will come back to Boston twice. The expedition on which he now departs carries him to the Pacific coast, and he will be away six weeks. During that time he will attend state conventions held at Boise City, Ida.; Westminster, B. C.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Waco, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; El Reno, Okla.; and Kenton, O. He will also attend nine district conventions in California.

For the trip around the world part of the steamer Arabia has been chartered by 50 Christian Endeavorers. The departure will be made from New York on Oct. 16, and four and a half months will have elapsed when the party lands at San Francisco.

At Abba, which is midway between Bombay and Calcutta, it is expected that between 5000 and 10,000 Christian Endeavorers will assemble for a convention in the middle of November.

The majority of this number will be native converts, but delegates are expected from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and from many corners of the orient, as well as a large delegation from England and some other European countries.

This will be Dr. Clark's fifth trip around the globe. On this, as on two previous journeys, Mrs. Clark will accompany him. Once before his daughter went with him, and once he went alone.

FEDERAL WORK RESUMED. DOVER, N. H.—Work has been resumed on the new federal building.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

HOUSE TODAY KILLS MEASURE TO ALLOW A LARGER CITY TAX

Bill Emanating From New Bedford, Together With Three Amendments, Meets Quick Fate.

TOWNS WIN BATTLE

Opposition Lays Necessity of Increased Revenues by the "Whalers" to Period of Extravagance.

The bill to permit a \$15 tax rate in cities in place of the present \$12 rate was taken up in the House today and rejected. Mr. Wood of Cambridge favored the measure. He opposed a motion of Mr. Doyle of New Bedford to strike out an amendment previously adopted providing that in case the \$12 rate is exceeded the city's borrowing capacity shall be reduced by the amount of the excess. He offered an amendment to prohibit the use of the borrowing capacity except for permanent improvements.

Mr. Breed of Lynn offered an amendment to make the rate \$13, taking the ground that a 25 per cent increase is too heavy a burden for the taxpayers. The city of New Bedford is the only one which has asked for the legislation, he said, and if that city has peculiar financial conditions it ought to come to the Legislature for a special bill and not force the legislation on cities which do not desire it.

Mr. Doyle of New Bedford said the bill does not come from the mayor of New Bedford, but from William J. Bullock, who was a member of the last commission on taxation.

Mr. Keene of Somerville said that before the committee on taxation last week Mayor Bullock of New Bedford admitted that his administration has committed worse evasions and violations of the law than anything discovered by the Boston finance commission. He even admitted that his own salary is being paid from the proceeds of a 10-year bond issue. Such a taxation "expert," he said, is not the kind whose advice the House should follow.

Mr. Denny of Worcester opposed the bill and all amendments. He said the city of Worcester has always lived within the limit, and if any city fails to do so it is because of extravagance. The city of Worcester, he said, like the city of New Bedford, has lost its license fees, and in Worcester the loss amounts to twice as much as in New Bedford, yet Worcester lives within the \$12 rate, and he believed New Bedford could do so if its affairs were properly conducted.

Mr. Meldrum of Boston and Mr. Kemp of Springfield pointed out that the bill does not affect cities which can live within the limit, but gives to cities which cannot live within the limit an opportunity to carry on their affairs in accord with law. Mr. Kemp, however, favored the \$13 amendment.

This amendment was rejected 24 to 55. The Doyle amendment also was rejected, as was the Wood amendment, 21 to 40. The bill was then put on its final reading, and rejected on a unanimous voice vote.

APPOINTS A NEW ALASKA GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON—President Taft today nominated Walter E. Clark of Connecticut to be Governor of Alaska, succeeding Wilford B. Hoggatt, whose term of four years expires March 21, 1910.

For several years Mr. Clark has been the Washington correspondent of the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer. He has never before occupied any government position.

MELROSE TO HOLD SPECIAL ELECTION

A special election is to be held at Melrose June 8 to vote upon two measures, the one appropriating \$17,000 for permanent improvements upon the highways and the other appropriating \$10,000 for a new fire station at Melrose Highlands. Both propositions will be brought before the voters on referendum petitions signed by 100 voters in each case.

WHEAT TOUCHES HIGH MARK AGAIN

CHICAGO—Wheat for May delivery today jumped to \$1.30 a bushel, which is a new high record for the crop. Covering of a small line by a belated short sale has caused the advance.

The market has been quiet for a fortnight.

WOOD INSPECTS BOSTON FORTS

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the east, U. S. A., today commenced his annual inspection of the forts in Boston harbor and their guns and armaments.

HARVARD PLANS COMPLETED FOR EXERCISES ON CLASS DAY



PHINEAS HENRY. Ivy orator who will deliver the Harvard class day oration.



F. H. BURR. First marshal of crimson's class day parade and exercises.

The class day committee of the graduating class of 1909 of Harvard has announced that the class day exercises will be held in the Stadium on the afternoon of June 25 at 4 o'clock. The marshal of the various classes of the last 50 years which have left Harvard, the various speakers and committees have been chosen and assigned their "parts," and all preliminary arrangements have been completed to make the 1909 class celebration a successful one.

The exercises open with a benediction. The principal address of the day is given by the Ivy orator. A speech by the president and selections from the Harvard Glee Club conclude the exercises.

Almost the entire burden of making the stadium exercises on class day a suc-

cess falls upon their chief marshal, Francis Hardon Burr, who has already given much to Harvard and his class in past years. He has played football, was captain of last year's eleven, played on the varsity tennis team this season, is president of the Hasty Pudding Club, and a member of the Institute of 1770, the Signet and the committee on regulation of athletics.

The success of the exercises themselves depends in no less degree upon the oration of Phineas McCroly Henry, whom the class elected to carry out this honor. Mr. Henry has taken up the literary side of undergraduate activity, is managing editor of the Harvard Crimson, a member of the Signet and a student in the Harvard Law School.

GENERAL STRIKE VOTED IN FRANCE

Eighty-Six Unions Agree With Federation's Action and Men This Afternoon Await Word to Quit.

PARIS—A prolonged discussion by the federal committee of the General Federation of Labor at 2:30 o'clock this morning resulted in a declaration of a general strike in aid of the postal employees. The general strike may be declared in Paris this afternoon.

Eighty-six syndicates, or unions, voted at noon in favor of joining the striking postmen and telegraphers. The membership of these unions, numbering thousands, is now awaiting word to walk out.

The vote was almost a complete reversal of the sentiment expressed earlier in the week that no support would be given the postmen and telegraphers at this time.

The change is due, it is believed, to the activity of the revolutionary or "secret twelve," which has been laboring with the General Federation of Labor to have it come out openly and declare a general strike.

RECEIVES NEW JERSEY CALL.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The Rev. Philip C. Pearson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Pearson of Newburyport, has accepted a call to the rectory of Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG POLICE SHIFT EXPECTED TODAY

Commissioner O'Meara Is Due to Announce the Appointment of Two New Captains.

General orders from Police Commissioner O'Meara announcing the appointment of two police captains are expected today, and a general shift of several officers will follow as the result of the new deputy superintendents assuming the duties of their offices.

When Deputy Superintendent Warren took up his duties at police headquarters it was expected that Capt. George R. Hall, formerly of the Back Bay station, would be sent to station 14 in Brighton, from which Deputy Warren was taken, but today's announcement it is expected assigns Captain Hall to headquarters work to be acting deputy at night. This will fill the place which Lieut. James E. Sargent has held, and it is expected the latter officer will get one of the two captains' appointments and be sent back to the Back Bay station in command.

The quota of two captains to which the headquarters office of the deputy superintendent is entitled will be furnished by the appointment of Lieut. George E. Garland to be a captain, and he will remain at headquarters continuing his work as acting deputy. Pending the assignment of a captain at Brighton Lieut. James O'Neil is acting in command of the station.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

STATE CONGREGATIONALISTS GATHER IN ANNUAL MEETING

Boston Session of General Association Opens With Reading of Reports From Eleven Standing Committees and Discussions by Delegates at Park Street Church.

Nearly 600 delegates from Congregational churches all over Massachusetts are present at the opening session of the annual meeting of the General association of Congregational Churches, which convened at the Park Street Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Other sessions will be held Wednesday at 9 a. m. and Thursday at 12 m.

The program for this afternoon includes the formal organization followed by an address of welcome by the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church. Following Mr. Conrad's greeting 11 standing committees will make their reports on work in the field in general and on particular lines of effort such as temperance, systematic benevolence, Sabbath observance, brotherhood work and labor organization. These reports have been put into print and the various authors of them will be given five minutes each to speak upon them.

From 2:30 until 5 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, there will be an open discussion. A service will be held at the church tonight at 7:30 o'clock, which will embrace the annual sermon by the Rev. George S. Rollins of Springfield and the celebration of communion.

Other prominent speakers will be the Rev. H. Grant Person of Newton, the Rev. James D. Dingwell of Amesbury, the Rev. E. Victor Bigelow of Lowell, the Rev. Edward P. Drew of Worcester, the Rev. Charles W. Merriam of Greenfield and the closing address of the meeting will be delivered by the Hon. James Logan, mayor of Worcester, on "The Investment of Religious Power in Social and Civic Betterment."

"BOSTON SCHOOLS 'PEACE DAY.'" The 10th anniversary of the international peace conference at The Hague is today being observed with appropriate exercises in a number of the Boston public schools.

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools, said today that the exercises were held at the discretion of the various principals—that no formal order regarding the observance of the day had been issued. The observance was approved by him, he said, but not required.

NEW ENGLAND SHOE AND LEATHER MEN'S FREE HIDE REASONS

Association Publishes Strong Arguments Showing Public Necessity for Maintaining Present List.

AGENTS SPREAD IT

Declare Result of a Duty Would Be to Raise Prices of Footwear for the Poor, but Not for the Rich.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association today issued a striking leaflet entitled "23 Logical, Convincing and Imperative Reasons Why the 15 Per Cent Tariff on Hides Should Be Removed." Thousands of copies of this leaflet will be distributed throughout the West and South during the next few weeks by the traveling salesmen representing New England shoe manufacturing concerns.

They are expected to accomplish much in stimulating the interest of the retail trade of the country in the present campaign at Washington.

The 23 reasons for the abolition of the duty set forth in the leaflet are as follows:

1. A continuance of the Dingley tax will in due time mean a monopoly of the hide and tanning business in Chicago. How would you like that?
2. It will eliminate the competition of independent tanners.
3. It will eventually cause an advance of 50 cents a pair in the price of shoes.
4. It will ultimately bring about the formation of a shoe manufacturing monopoly by the packers. How would you like to see that?
5. It will bear most heavily upon the mechanic, farmer and laboring man, and will impose a serious burden upon the working man with a large family.
6. The duty increases the cost of the American workman's footwear by double the amount that it increases the cost of the finer shoes worn by the wealthier classes.
7. It will benefit nobody but a trust.
8. Under the present arrangement the people must pay for the protection given the packers by the Dingley bill.
9. The United States is the only progressive country that imposes a duty on hides.
10. It is a fact that this country does not itself produce enough hides to supply the demand.
11. The duty has made possible the manipulation of the price of raw hides to the injury of the independent tanner.
12. Previous to the enactment of the Dingley bill hides had been on the free list for a quarter of a century.
13. James G. Blaine, nearly 20 years ago, protested: "It is a great mistake to take hides from the free list, where they have been for so many years."
14. The tariff on hides has absolutely failed as a revenue producer.
15. Through its operations the foreign manufacturer can buy his leather in the United States at from 8 to 10 per cent less than our own manufacturers can buy the same leather. Just think of that!
16. Under this irrational policy the foreign manufacturer has an emphatic advantage over the American manufacturer in competing for the world's markets.
17. The "drawback" on exported leather made from imported hides is brought East and easily fattened for

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

FREES STOESSEL AND NEBOGATOFF

Czar Today Pardons Russian Officers Imprisoned for Surrendering to the Japanese Forces.

ST. PETERSBURG—Yielding to the insistent demand of a large part of the Russian public, the Czar today ordered the release from Fortress Peter and Paul of Admiral Nebogatoff and Admiral Stoessel, who were undergoing imprisonment, the former for the surrender of several of his ships to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan, and the latter for lowering his flag at Port Arthur.

General Stoessel began his sentence March 20, 1908, while Rear Admiral Nebogatoff took up his quarters in the fortress April 15, 1907.

Rear Admiral Gregorieff and Lieut. Smirnov, subordinate officers under Nebogatoff in the Russo-Japanese war, were pardoned and released from the fortress a month ago.

MERCHANTS WEEK BOARD TO MEET.

WALTHAM—President George A. Fiel of the Business Men's Association has appointed the subcommittee which will have charge of the details in the arrangements for Merchants Week. A meeting of the Merchants Week committees will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Parmenter Building.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

American Methods Make Changes in the Philippines

MANILA, P. I.—Nothing marks the difference between the old regime and the new in the Philippines more clearly than the change that has been effected in the Escolta, three short blocks of not over-wide thoroughfare, famous the world around. From a quaint oriental bazaar, filled with strange figures looking like characters out of an eastern legend, who persisted in putting up the shutters of their shops at high noon and going home for a two or three hour siesta at the time when the American world is busiest, it has become as busy as the most active. Occasionally a merchant of the old school puts up his shutters at midday, but if so he is not entering to American trade.



MANILA'S OLD ESCOLTA.

View showing the aspect of this world-famous thoroughfare in the old days before American enterprise changed the face of the city.

Many of the old-time shops are occupied as American shoe stores, millinery and dry goods establishments. Occasionally a thrifty Chinese does not hesitate to back some enterprising American of his acquaintance to make a trip back to the United States, buy a stock of goods and fixtures and hasten back, opening a modern store in the Escolta or one of its side streets.

The old-looking, rambling but comfortable Spanish apartments over the shops are largely utilized as offices now by American business and professional men. The pony vehicles still use the street, although not to the extent that they did of yore, and they are prone to hug the curbing, for the big electric street cars have the right of way down the middle of the thoroughfare.

CONTRACT MADE WITH BURBANK

American Wizard Is to Introduce Forage Plant Into Egypt—To Be Used for Planting on the Desert.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is learned that George C. Zervudachi, the well-known banker here, has made a contract with the celebrated American botanist, Luther Burbank, for the purpose of introducing into Egypt a new sort of forage, which will be admirably suited for planting on the desert land of Egypt. The introduction of this plant will be of enormous benefit to this country and it is thought Mr. Foaden, the general secretary of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, will take up the matter, as it will materially help to diminish the effects of the agricultural crisis through which this country is passing.

HOUSE AGAINST SWEATING SYSTEM

LONDON.—The House of Commons has set its face against sweating, and another important step in the social advancement of the people has been achieved in the reading of the trade boards bill the second time without a division. "Rarely in the whole history of industrial legislation has a measure of first-rate importance, involving a considerable if definitely limited advance in social organization, received approval so universal and sincere as that which greets the trade boards bill in the House of Commons," says the Morning Post. "The principle involved is accepted without hesitation and without compromise, and Parliament has declared that ill-regulated trades demand and justify control by the law."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—"Ragged Robin."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl."
COLONIAL—"A Stubborn Ciderella."
HOLIS STREET—"The Golden Butterfly."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"E. E. J. Southern in repertoire. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. "Lord Dunderbary."
Friday evening, "Richard."
Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dunderbary."
Saturday evening, "Hansel," with Miss Julia Marlowe as Ophelia.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."
TREMONT—"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."
NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in "The Marble Heart."
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"Going Some."
BLUET—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
CASINO—"Havana."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—"The Fair Co-Ed."
DAILY—"The Climax."
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."
GAIETY—"The House Next Door."
GARRICK—"The Man from Mexico."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Call of the North."
HACKETT—"A Woman's Way."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"The Third Degree."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th street—Vaudeville.
KNICKBOCKER—"The Candy Shop."
LIBERTY—"A Foolish There Was."
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Great John Ganton."
MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon."
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Blue Mouse."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Mascot."
PLAYA—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—"The Writing on the Wall."
STUYVESANT—"The Eastest May."
WALLACK'S—"Sham."
WEST END—"Mile, Mischief."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jane's Pa."
COLONIAL—"The Merry Widow."
GARRICK—"The Independent Miss Gower."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan."
HALLS—"The Golden Girl."
LA SALLE—"The Sins of Society."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
PARK—"My Boy."
PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight."
WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE—"The Bachelor."

JAPANESE DIET CONSIDERING OCEAN LINES SUBSIDIES LAW

Proposed Act Is an Amendment to Present Code, Which Grants Three Kinds of Subsidies, Encouraging General Navigation and Ship-Building.

YOKOHAMA, Japan.—The proposed "ocean lines subsidies law" which recently was read the first time before the Japanese Diet, is in effect an amendment to the present code, by which three kinds of subsidies are given. Of these three is a general scheme of encouragement to navigation; the second is a system of subsidy to certain specially ordered services, and the third is a ship-building encouragement subsidy. The purpose of the new bill is to replace the first two, so far as the ships plying to distant countries are concerned.

The subsidies to services in neighboring seas, such as those to China and Korea, will be continued as at present, which is tantamount to saying that up to 1914 the vessels employed will continue to enjoy subsidies under the old navigation encouragement law, while the subsidies for specially ordered services will run for the terms for which they were voted, and will then doubtless be renewed. By the provisions of the new bill the minister of communications is given power to grant a subsidy to Japanese subjects, or companies consisting solely of Japanese subjects, and during a period ranging from three to 10 years make them maintain a service on the following four routes: (1) European route; (2) North American route; (3) South American route; (4) Australian route. Vessels to enjoy this privilege must be over 3000 tons gross and 12 knots speed, and less than 15 years old, but the tonnage limit will probably be reduced to 1000 and the age to 25 years.

Foreign-built vessels cannot receive this subsidy, although this does not apply to vessels which have been on the Japanese register for less than five years, and for which the consent of the minister of communications has been obtained. The subsidy shall be given, according to the conditions of the route, at a rate of not more than 50 sen (about 25 cents)

per ton of gross tonnage for every 1000 miles traversed at a speed of 12 knots, and for every extra knot the sum given will be increased by not more than 10 per cent. The subsidy will be reduced by 5 per cent annually after five years. When foreign-built vessels are used half of the above-mentioned sum is to be given. When vessels have been built according to special official orders or are employed on a route not yet opened for five years the sum may be increased by not more than 25 per cent.

Supplementary regulations provide for the enforcement of the law from January 1, 1910. Ships which at that time are entitled under the navigation encouragement law to a subsidy, or are being built with a view to enjoying that subsidy, may receive it until Sept. 30, 1914, but vessels which take advantage of this clause to enjoy the old form of subsidy cannot benefit by the new one.

The changes in the shipbuilding encouragement law are as follows: No money shall be granted to any vessel of less than 1000 tons gross (the present figure is 700), and instead of distinguishing between vessels of from 700 to 1000 tons (for each ton of which class the present law allows 12 yen) and vessels of over 1000 tons (for each ton of which the law allows 20 yen), a general provision will be made empowering the authorities to grant from 11 to 22 yen per ton, according to their judgment.

The authorities will also be able to forbid the use of foreign materials in the equipment of the vessels, except in certain specified cases. Hitherto this clause applied only to the hull and machinery, but the addition of equipment has been suggested so as to aid native industries. The new law is to be enforced from Jan. 1, 1910, and to remain in force for 10 years, but its provisions will not apply to ships for the building of which permission has already been obtained.

BISHOP THINKS IT SHOULD PASS

Dr. Gore Believes Best Interests of Religious World Would Be Served by Enacting Disestablishment Bill.

LONDON.—In the upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury, which sat at the Church House, Westminster, the president, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in control, the question of the disestablishment of the church of Wales, a measure recently introduced into the House of Commons by the present government, was discussed by their lordships.

Though a resolution condemning the bill was carried by 22 to 2, the bishops of Hereford and Birmingham voting in opposition, Dr. Gore, bishop of Birmingham, gave to the minority vote the weight which his opinion always carries. The right reverend prelate said he had felt for a good many years that the church, meaning the Church of England, ought not to resist disestablishment as a whole. He could not feel that the religious situation and the state of mind of Englishmen in regard to religion any longer justified the maintenance of the established position of one particular creed. On the whole he believed that the best interests of religion would be served by disestablishment.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE TITLES. PARIS.—A commission appointed by M. Pichon, minister for foreign affairs, to examine the right of individuals to hold titles, has found that no fewer than 41 French diplomats of the 48 whose titles have already been examined by the commission have been reduced to the rank of commoners. It is said, however, that one gentleman who always believed himself to be a baron, as the result of investigation, became a marquis.

CLUB TO TEACH WOMEN FARMING

New Society Started in England to Find Employment for Women Outside of the Cities and Towns.

LONDON.—A woman's international agricultural club with a school of gardening attached to the same has been started near Tewkesbury, a small town in Gloucestershire.

The club is an endeavor to solve the problem of finding employment for the many women who are unmarried and who wish to find work outside towns. The school of gardening which is attached to the club teaches French gardening, bee keeping, poultry keeping, dairying and in fact all departments of gardening.

The growing success of the colony has suggested a most daring extension. A mission has been sent out from this little colony to Australia with the object of taking a farm there on which women farmers who emigrate may at once find a temporary or permanent home and work ready to their hand. This scheme has been discussed between the heads of the principal women's colleges in England. With this farming center in Gloucestershire, which is called Bredon's Norton, is to be affiliated a number of clubs and farms in all the colonies, should the scheme prove successful, and eventually the whole placed in the government's hands.

SLEZAK COMING TO NEW YORK.

PARIS.—Leo Slezak, the noted tenor of the Vienna opera, has signed a contract for his appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next season. He has acquired a very high reputation at Vienna and Budapest, where he has been singing for nine years.

British-Siamese Treaty May Help Rail Development

Definite Action Soon Regarding Construction of Line of Railroad to Connect Existing Lines in Burma.

CALCUTTA, India.—Definite action is expected shortly shaping a policy as regards the question of construction of a line of railroad to connect the existing lines in Burma with the rail system of India. This often discussed question has been again under consideration for the past few months, the treaty arrangement between the British government and Siam, which is to be consummated July 1, arousing fresh interest in the project.

The route that was at first regarded as the natural one for this line to follow, through Assam and its tea belts, is no longer in favor, a line from Rangoon passing through the comparatively low mountain range of the Arakan-Yoma and then skirting the shores of the Bay of Bengal direct to Chittagong being now generally supported. This route was proposed some years ago as an alternative to the Assam route, and Sir H. Barnes, then Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, had a preliminary survey carried out of this proposed route.

As a result of this survey it was made clearly evident that not only would such a line cost considerably less than the Assam route, but it would make the journey shorter to and from India. It would also pass through a much more fertile belt of country, and one where a considerable volume of traffic might reasonably be looked for with in a very short time after the completion of the line. The Indian government has fully recognized for some years past, ever since the annexation in 1886, in fact, and the quickest and surest way to bring about the rapid economic and industrial development of Burma is by the construction of a main line of railway through the country to be linked up ultimately with the Indian system.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of this railway will be that it will pass through the most promising portions of the Southern Shan States, one of the finest wheat producing centers of further India, which has been described as destined to become "the Manitoba of Asia" within a very few years. Provisional sanction has already been given for a detailed survey to be carried out for a railway into the heart of these states from Rangoon, and this will be the first section of the railway that will be built.

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER MEN GIVE BANQUET TO OFFICIALS

Relations Cordial, in Spite of Application of Press Law—Director Shoucair Calls Upon Editors to "Unsheath Your Pens and Save Nation From Its Evils."

CAIRO, Egypt.—In spite of the application of the press law to curb the energies of the Nationalists, relations between government officials and the newspaper men seem cordial, judging by the amenities of a dinner given here not long since, at which the press representatives who were guests of the administration on the occasion of the opening of Port Sudan entertained their entertainers of that occasion. The guests at this love-feast were Director of Intelligence Fitz Stack, who is also Sudan agent at Cairo, known by the picturesque array of native titles of El Miralal L. O. Fitz Stack Bey, who had charge of the guests and their entertainment on the trip to Port Sudan; and Director Shoucair of the historical section of the Sudan agency, otherwise Naum Bey Shoucair. Their hosts were Count Max de Collalto of the Progress, Nagnib Bey Azoury of L'Egypte, Kamel Bey Fayiz of the Journal du Caire, Mahd. Eff. Shaheen of the Egyptian Daily Post, Sheikh Aly Youssef of Al Moayad, Nagnib Bey Sarraf of Al Mokattam, Hafiz Eff. Awad of Al Minbar, George Eff. Tannous of Al Wattan, and Tados Bey Shenouda of Masr and Mr. Priolau of Reuter's Agency.

The utterances to which the gustatory ceremonies were merely a prelude were redolent of the praises of his excellency the Sirdar and the achievements of the Egyptian government. The director of intelligence commented gracefully upon the knowledge which the newspaper men had gained of the Sudan and the work being done there, as an agent in promoting good feeling between the government and the press, and in disseminating knowledge of Egyptian progress throughout the outer world.

"You have been good enough to commend us for the work of regeneration which is being carried out in the Sudan, but in this connection we must not forget that not one tithe made could have been effected without the hearty support and cooperation of the Egyptian officers and officials who have been working side by side with us throughout the country and sharing equally with us the incidents of its climate and hardships, and I trust we shall go on mutually assisting each other in this fashion till peace and civilization have spread through the length and breadth of the land."

Director Shoucair, in a graceful speech, in which he enumerated "the faults which blench the bright and beautiful face of the press" urged his hearers to form a magistracy of the press to do the

Hitherto methods of agriculture employed in the Shan States have been very primitive, and agriculturists have been handicapped by the lack of railway facilities and even decent roads in many districts, but making all allowances for these drawbacks the yield of wheat per acre of the land under cultivation in the Shan States is very heavy, and compares favorably not only with the remainder of India in this respect but with western Canada and Russia as well.

Rangoon is, and always will remain, the natural entrepot for the wheat exports from Burma, and already the port commissioners there, with the sanction of the Indian government, are preparing to cope with this growing trade, and to make their resources equal to all the demands that may be made upon them. Elevators of the most modern type and of great capacity are now approaching completion along the banks of the Irrawaddy, and the river itself is being dredged and huge protecting walls are being built in order to make it available for vessels of the deepest draft at all states of the tide. Chittagong too, is looking forward to receiving a portion of this trade with the Shan States, and here likewise steps for dealing with this influx are being taken.

For many years to come, however, considerable use will continue to be made of the great waterways of Burma, and a survey is now going forward in systematic fashion of the whole of the navigable waters of Burma, in order to see what dredging and other work is necessary to keep them free for traffic, and how far canals to join the various rivers together might assist in the development of those districts where the present volume of traffic is not sufficient to justify the building of branch railways. A source of considerable wealth to Burma, and especially in the Upper Provinces, is her lumber industry, and this will always find water transit to the coast far cheaper than the railway.

The Burmese administration has, however, of recent years adopted a very wise policy of restriction in tree-felling throughout the country in order to prevent the possibility of the country being denuded of its timber, and stringent rules with regard to replanting and the number of trees that may be cut annually are in force. The resources of Burma in the matter of valuable timber are very great, and the industry, like most others in the country, is as yet quite in its infancy.

The petroleum wells of Burma are a third potential source of great wealth to the country, and this industry is, perhaps, better developed than any other. The company controlling the chief sources of supply has recently laid a

For Many Years Much Use Will Still Be Made of the Waterways of Burma—Has Valuable Timber.

pipe line from the wells to Rangoon, where the most modern plant for refining the oil and preparing it for export is being erected. The value of the oilfields of Burma is still problematical, but it is very considerable, and it is certain that other wells still remain to be discovered, and probably richer yields than have yet been gained from the wells now located will be obtained.

When the Earl of Minto visited Burma last autumn he was shown something of the great irrigation works that have been undertaken in certain provinces away from the rivers and where the rainfall is very scarce and uncertain.

The Shwedo district in Upper Burma has had most attention paid to it in the matter of irrigation in the past, and the main canals now extend to upwards of 200 miles, while over double that number of miles of minor canals and water channels have been created. Altogether something like 4,350,000 sterling has been spent during the past few years upon irrigation works in the Shwedo district, where nearly 2000 acres have been provided with an adequate water supply at all seasons of the year. Work on a similar scale is now to be undertaken in other portions of Burma.

There is one more project claiming some amount of attention at the present time, and that is the ambitious scheme of joining the Burmese railways to those of Siam, and thus eventually bringing the whole of India into swift and easy communication with the Gulf of Siam and the South China sea. Routes for such a railway have long been mapped out by both French and British engineers who have visited portions of the country through which the line would pass, and there is reason to believe that informal views on this subject were recently exchanged between Downing street and the Quai d'Orsay.

Much will depend, of course, upon the attitude of the King of Siam, but it is declared in Calcutta that he would willingly give the necessary consent provided the integrity of his dominions was expressly guaranteed afresh by the two powers responsible for the building of the line, and it is pointed out that in the past the King has uniformly shown himself favorably disposed to all schemes that have been laid before him by French financiers and engineers for the development of Siam.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LABOR DRIVES OUT ASIATICS IN WEST

Great British Columbia Lumber Firm Offers Special Inducements to Men in the Shape of Gratuities.

PROVIDES A HOME

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Fraser River Lumber Company, said to operate the largest plant of its kind in existence, having a daily capacity of 400,000 feet, is initiating the experiment of employing cheap French-Canadian labor in place of orientals.

The company will prepay the railway fares for the men and their families, guarantee steady work, and will provide each family with a cottage and a garden. Negotiations for the first batch of men are now in progress.

The decision of the Grand Trunk Pacific to survey a route to Vancouver from Yellowhead Pass has stimulated activity on the part of the Canadian Northern to reach this city by the same route. The engineers of both lines are already in the field.

The grading and tunneling undertaken about two years ago by the C. P. R. to cut in half its mountain grade between Field and Hector is almost completed. It is expected that one month will see the work entirely completed in ample time for the heavy transcontinental service anticipated for this season.

To settle the difference of opinion between the Dominion and the United States as to the exact location of the boundary line between its western land terminus at Point Roberts, on the forty-ninth parallel, and the entrance to the straits of Juan de Fuca, survey parties representing both governments will be at work this summer in making a series of observations.

GOLD OUTPUT IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The output of gold in New Zealand during April amounted to 28,253 ounces, valued at \$555,000, as compared with 28,279 ounces, valued at \$548,000, during the corresponding month of last year. The output of silver was 147,983 ounces, valued at \$73,500, as against 138,317 ounces, valued at \$71,200, for April, 1908.

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We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement to any one running in The Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

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NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.
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IN CORRECT SCRIPT, INCLUDING PLATE
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PRICE
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Leading Events in Athletic World

YALE VARSITY IS MAKING PROGRESS WALLIS STROKING

The Crew Shows Marked Improvement in Form and Speed Since Wallis Replaced Captain Hows.

FRESHMEN STRONG

The fine chance for practise during the past two weeks has been a great boon to the Yale crews. All the spring they were heavily handicapped by the condition of the water in the harbor. Long rows have been held every day the past two weeks, the varsity rowing over the four-mile course, and the other crews joining in at the two mile mark and racing to the finish. In these races the first crew has always led the way, followed by the second boat, while it is always nip and tuck between the freshmen and the third crew.

As the varsity is now rowing the order is as follows: Bow, Bice, 2, Glenn, 3, Wodell, 4, Hyde, 5, Baker, 6, Howe, captain, 7, Van Blarcom, stroke, Wallis, cox., 8. With this make-up the crew is well balanced, averaging about 175 pounds. Captain Howe is the heaviest man, weighing 185, while Wallis tips the scales at 100. Up to two weeks ago Howe had been stroking the boat, but Kennedy has finally picked Wallis for the place, and Howe has gone back to his old seat at number 6. Wallis, though light, has strength and endurance, and in addition the experience of stroking last year's winning four-oar and also the Yale boat which won at the Henley regatta last May. This year's freshmen crew seems stronger than usual, trouncing the third varsity two races out of three. At present the make-up of the first crew is: Bow, Emmett, 2, Stout, 3, Spencer, 4, Tucker, 5, Baker, 6, York, 7, Smith, 8, Warmoth.

Despite the poor showing made at Philadelphia, the English shell is still being used, with a radical change, the seats having been arranged in the familiar American style. This rearrangement will, it is believed, be permanent.

Captain Howe, when interviewed as to Yale's prospects, expressed himself as follows: "It is hard, so early in the season, to give any definite information about the Yale crews. We realize that Harvard has a very strong crew, fully as strong as last year, while of our eight or only two veterans remain, and of the four our same number. The crew is about the same weight as the 1908 crew; its power, of course, remains to be seen."

"The freshmen crew is well up to the average, but as the men have had no experience it is pretty hard to tell about its real quality. This year we shall not send a crew to the American Henley nor do we race Annapolis, but there is a chance that we may meet some rowing club here in New Haven. We shall go to Gales Ferry about June 9."

BLANKS READY FOR TRACK MEET

Application blanks for seats for the 34th annual intercollegiate track and field meet to be held in the Harvard stadium May 28 and 29, may be obtained at the Boston Athletic Association, Herriek's and Wright & Ditson's and at the athletic office or from the track managers in Cambridge. Applications will be filled and tickets mailed in the order of receipt until 5 o'clock Friday. On Saturday tickets remaining unsold will be placed on public sale. On Friday, May 28, there will be one admission charge of 50 cents. On Saturday, May 29, there will be reserved seats at \$1.50 and \$1. There will also be general admission at 50 cents.

NURSERY EXPERTS TO MEET IN JUNE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The 34th annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held here June 9-11. Committees are preparing for the event. Every nurseryman in western New York is expected to attend and a large entertainment fund will be raised. Business sessions will be held in the mornings, leaving the afternoons and evenings for trips to orchards, nurseries, etc.

The program includes addresses by Prof. L. H. Bailey, dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University at Ithaca; Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva; Prof. R. A. Pearson, commissioner of agriculture at Albany; L. A. Beckman of Augusta, Ga.; J. N. Hill of Des Moines, Ia.; S. C. Moore of Morrisville, Pa.; and J. H. Dayton of Painesville, O.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE OFFICER.

WASHINGTON—The President today announced the appointment of William S. Washburn of New York as civil service commissioner, to succeed James T. Williams, Jr., resigned. Washburn formerly served as civil service commissioner in the Philippines.

HAS HELPED CREW GREATLY.

CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO LOSE IN EXTRA INNINGS

Two Twelve-Inning Contests Go to New York and Philadelphia, While Detroit Wins From Boston.

WASHINGTON LOSES

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	17	7	.708
Boston	14	9	.609
New York	14	9	.609
Philadelphia	13	9	.591
Chicago	11	14	.440
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Cleveland	9	15	.375
Washington	6	17	.261

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up to the eighth in-

ning it looked as if Boston would win the second game of their series with Detroit, but in that inning some timely hitting on the part of Stange, Killian, McIntyre and Crawford, who cleaned the bases with a hard drive to right center good for three bases, brought in enough runs to win.

Boston played a fast game in the field and did enough hitting to win an ordinary game; but Killian kept the hits well scattered and the best Boston could do was to get three runs. Hooper continued his fine work at the bat, securing three safe hits in four times up. The score:

DETROIT.

	AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E
McIntyre, If.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rush, ss.	4	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Specker, cf.	4	1	1	3	4	0	0	0
Cobb, rf.	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
Rossman, lb.	3	0	1	1	13	0	0	0
O'Leary, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schaefer, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Stange, p.	3	1	2	3	4	4	0	0
Killian, p.	3	1	2	3	4	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	11	14	27	19	0	0

BOSTON.

	AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E
McConnell, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	7	0	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Hooper, cf.	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	0
Stahl, lb.	4	2	1	3	11	0	0	0
Niles, p.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 2b.	4	0	2	3	2	1	0	0
Spencer, c.	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Burchell, p.	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Steele, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donohue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	10	14	24	13	0	0

INNINGS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 5

Boston.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Two-base hits, Stange, Hooper, Wagner.

Three-base hits, Crawford, Stahl, Hooper, Burchell, 11 in 7-13 innings. Off Stahl, 0 in 2-3 innings. At bat, against Burchell, 20, against Steele 2. Sacrifice fly, Rossman, double, Stange and Schaefer; Cobb, Stange and O'Leary; McConnell and Stahl. Left on bases, Detroit 4, Boston 6. Burchell on balls, off Killian 2. Struck out, by Killian 2, by Burchell 1. Time 1h. 40m. Umpires, Sheridan and Kerin.

"Batted for Steele in ninth.

BERGER HELPS NEW YORK WIN.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 12 3

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1

Batteries, Krause and Thomas; Scott and Sullivan. Umpires, Connolly and Egan.

ST. LOUIS TAKES WHOLE SERIES.

ST. LOUIS—When St. Louis won Monday's game, 4 to 0, that team made a clean sweep of the series with Washington. Groom lost control in the third inning and gave the home team its victory. The score:

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Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2

Batteries, Peitz and Criger; Groom and Blair. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Perrine.

NOTES

The final trials for the Harvard freshman track team, which will compete with the Yale freshmen on Soldiers Field Saturday, will be held this afternoon.

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Stone and Brookline High will row their eight-oared race on the Charles river this afternoon at 5.15. Stone is the favorite for the victory, as it has had much more practise in an eight than its rival.

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CHAIRMAN NAMES NEW PENALTIES

This Year's Rules Should Do Much to Improve the Quality of Pony Polo in America.

NEW YORK—The revised polo rules showing the duties of the referee have just been issued by Chairman Herbert of the polo association. The rules will result in the game being played on a more scientific and definite basis than has been the case in the past. It is stipulated that the referee may impose a fine of \$25 on the member of any team entered to play and who is not on the ground at the time announced for the game to begin. If this means that the games are to start on the scheduled time it will make one very decided step in advance, as it is seldom that a polo match ever begins at the time designated, and as a result the match is often prolonged to an unnecessarily late hour.

Violations of rules entailing penalties are as follows: Dangerous crossing, reckless swinging of the mallet, zigzagging in front of a player, crooking a mallet when not on the same side of the player as the ball, bumping at an angle dangerous to a player or his pony, punching with the elbow, hitting intentionally with his mallet the pony he is riding, the cruel use of spurs, putting his mallet over or under or across the forelegs of his adversary's pony.

Ten periods of six minutes each will be the time of the games. In match games between teams of three there shall be seven periods of six minutes each, and in match games between pairs there shall be five periods of six minutes each. Three minutes' interval will be allowed between all periods, except at the end of the fifth period, when seven minutes will be allowed.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM WINS GAME

LONDON—The Meadowbrook (L. L. U. S. A.) polo team defeated a picked team made up of Great Britain's best players at Hurlingham Monday, 8 to 4.

W. Jones, Captain Wilson, W. L. S. Buckmaster and P. W. Nickalls made up the English team. The first three players probably will be included in the defenders of the American cup in the forthcoming matches.

Meadowbrook played a wonderful game. Their combinations were admirable and their quickness on the balls were a sensation to the spectators. M. Waterbury and L. E. Stoddard each scored three goals, while H. P. Whitney and L. Waterbury scored one goal each.

TRAVERS WINS ONE AND IS DEFEATED

LONDON—Jerome D. Travers, American amateur golf champion, had a practice game over the championship course at Muirfield Monday afternoon with Captain Walker as a partner. They were defeated in a forenoon by 2 to 1. Travers made the excellent individual score of 79.

In a second foursome Mr. Travers had as partner Ben Sayers, the North Berwick professional. They defeated T. G. Stevenson of the Country and Myopia clubs and W. Hutchinson of St. Andrews by 3 to 2.

ANDOVER ENTERS YALE TRACK MEET

ANDOVER—Philips Andover Academy will be represented by a strong team in the Yale interscholastic meet at New Haven on Saturday, having entered the following men:

100-yard dash, Hopwood, Burch; 200-yard dash, Hopwood, Burch; 440-yard dash, Decker, Pillsbury, West; 880-yard dash, Keeney, Hayes; mile run, Dowling, Bikeslee; 120-yard high hurdles, T. James, Pittman; 220-yard low hurdles, H. James, Pittman; high jump, Porter, Brainerd, Tilton; broad jump, Burch, Tilton, West, W. H. Smith; shot-put, Porter, Keeney; hammer throw, Pickett, O. H. Sheldon, J. D. Thompson; pole vault, O. H. Smith, J. D. Thompson.

WOLLASTON WINS FROM HARVARD

The Wollaston and Harvard golf clubs played a match game on the links of the former at Montclair, Quincy, Monday, the home team winning by a score of 6 to 0.

WOLLASTON. H. H. Wilder, T. R. Fuller, M. Smith, R. R. Freeman, I. V. Sweeney, R. E. Sprinkle, W. F. Morgan, Jr., J. E. McLaughlin, W. Sargent, D. E. Little, W. McArthur.

Total.....6 Total.....6

COMISKEY LOOKS FOR BATTERS.

CHICAGO—It is evident that President Comiskey expects to shake up the Chicago American team in a strenuous manner, unless it begins to show winning form in a short time. The announcement of the trade whereby Donohue, Altrock and Cravath go to Washington in exchange for Burns, is believed to be only the beginning of a grand remodeling of the old combination. Chicago has such a large pitching staff now that Comiskey can afford to trade off his pitchers if the player offered will bring strength to the team in the batting department.

CONN SOLD TO WILLIAMSPORT.

COLUMBUS, O.—Conn, who was purchased from the Baltimore Eastern League Club several days ago, and who later refused to report to Columbus, was sold Monday by Columbus to the Williamsport Club in the Tri-State League. Conn was willing to go there.

MATHEWSON WINS FROM CINCINNATI IN SHUT-OUT GAME

Pittsburg Defeats Brooklyn in Easy Style, While St. Louis Captures Another From Boston.

CHICAGO WINS AGAIN

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	17	9	.654
Chicago	16	12	.571
Philadelphia	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	14	15	.486
Boston	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	11	13	.458
New York	10	13	.435
St. Louis	12	17	.414

SCHEME TO REDUCE PRICES OF BEEF IS DISCOUNTED HERE

(Continued from Page One.)

States, and this would revive cattle breeding, but no attempt is made to do this.

"It is a much simpler business for a man to start in the cattle business today than it was 10 or 15 years ago. There are firms in Texas like S. M. Swanson Brothers of 37 Wall street, who have their big ranch at Palladuro, Texas, and breed a high grade of cattle which can be marketed in a comparatively short time."

"The importation of beef and mutton from Argentina would pay well," added Mr. Shumberg, "if the meat arrived in proper condition—that is, by the chilled and not the frozen process of carrying meat on steamships."

Lloyd B. Sanderson, general American manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, 19 and 21 State street, New York, said that the company had a line of steamships on the Southampton-South American run equipped with the latest machinery, especially prepared for carrying meat, and he had no doubt that the vessels could come direct from Buenos Ayres if a certain amount of refrigerator freight was guaranteed.

Exporters deny that American cattle shippers are holding back to keep up the prices in England. They attribute the falling off in the exportation to the high price of cattle and the shortage.

COURT ENJOINS NICKERSON CASH

The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, to reach and apply the interest of Ernest Nickerson, under the will of his father, Thomas Nickerson, to satisfy a claim it has against him, was today granted a temporary injunction by Judge Richardson in the equity session of the superior court. The injunction restrains the Boston Safe Deposit Company from paying over any of the income of \$2000 a year to Nickerson.

Under the firm name of Bell & Co., Nickerson and associates, in 1899, obtained a contract from United States engineers to furnish 45,000 tons of rubber and do work at Long Beach, Plymouth. The complainant furnished a bond for \$7000 which it had to pay. Now it wants to be reimbursed by Ernest Nickerson.

SEED FOR GARDEN IN TAPE STRIPS

Back yard gardeners may now buy strips of tape with the seeds embedded in them. Each tape is carefully labelled with the name of the vegetable it will grow, so that there is no excuse for the amateur when radishes spring up where tomatoes were supposed to be planted, says the Kansas City Star.

"The tapes are about three fourths of an inch broad and come in rolls like ribbon. The advantages of this new method are several. The seeds are all separated from each other a proper distance," said a salesman of a seed company. "Several of our customers have reported experimenting with the seed tapes. They all agree that the tapes are all right for the back yard gardener, but are not practical for the man who plants on a large scale."

STUDENTS ASKED TO GIVE CRITICISM

CHICAGO—The University of Chicago, with a view to improving the courses of study, has adopted a new policy, to the effect that students will be invited to give their critical opinions of the professors who lecture to them, together with hints for improvement in teaching methods.

Prof. R. A. Millikan of the physics department explained the new system.

"We wish to obtain the sincere views of the students upon the questions relating to their courses," he said. "The names of the critics will be kept secret. The opinions will be considered by a special faculty committee."

WIRELESS STATION ON CARIBBEAN SEA

Finding that a wireless telegraph service was cheaper than a telephone or cable service, the isthmian canal commission has decided to erect a station at Porto Bello, a port on the Caribbean sea, 18 miles east of Colon, to communicate with Colon. The crushed rock for the concrete work on Gatun locks and the spillway of Gatun dam is to be obtained from Porto Bello. This will amount to about 250,000 cubic yards, says the Springfield Republican. The immense amount of transportation from Porto Bello necessitated a rapid means of communication.

SOMERVILLE.

The first of the vacations for the patrolmen of the Somerville police force began Monday when Patrolmen E. A. Dodge and H. A. Sudbey left for a two-weeks' outing.

The first annual dance of the Spring Hill Athletic Club will be held in Anthoine Hall this evening.

Horace G. Williams, chairman of the grand council committee on finance of the Royal Arcanum, was the guest of honor at the meeting of Unity Council, No. 59, R. A., Monday evening.

At the performance of "A Copper Complication" Monday evening in Unitarian Hall, Somerville, Miss Bertha Simon, in the leading part, scored a great success.

NEW ENGLAND'S SHOE AND LEATHER MEN'S FREE HIDE REASONS

(Continued from Page One.)

a decided handicap to the American manufacturer of shoes.

18. Not even the farmer or the cattle raiser derive any benefit from the tax that they did not previously enjoy. Its sole beneficiaries, thus far, have been the beef packers.

19. The question of free hides is a national and not a local or sectional one.

20. The Dingley tax on hides already has proved a serious interference with the operation of independent tanneries and shoe factories, and has curtailed the profits of legitimate business without in the least benefiting the public.

21. The duty should be removed, if for no other reason than the fact that the Republican administration is practically pledged to revise the tariff downward.

22. The net result of the hides duty has been to increase the revenue of the beef packers, protect and encourage the foreign manufacturer and workman to develop the tanning industry of Canada and other foreign countries.

23. Free hides will benefit all the people and enable our manufacturers to compete with the entire world.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association is exerting its influence in favor of a reconsideration of the House bill providing for an amendment to the state constitution permitting the classification of property for purposes of taxation.

It is sending a circular letter to a number of the members, in which the importance of the matter is thus set forth: "We desire to call your attention to the temporary defeat in the state Senate of House bill No. 1565, providing for an amendment to the constitution permitting the classification of property for purposes of taxation."

"This is one of the most important measures before the Legislature, and it passed the House by a large majority. That it should have been rejected by the Senate, even by a majority of one vote, is a matter of surprise and disappointment to the business interests of the commonwealth."

"The manufacturers of the state are particularly interested in this proposed amendment, inasmuch as under its provisions it would be possible to levy a minimum tax upon machinery, thus encouraging the establishing of new industries throughout the commonwealth."

It is a system such as this that has helped Philadelphia to build up a manufacturing business nearly 50 per cent larger than that of Boston in proportion to population, and which is operating similarly in the case of Baltimore and other cities.

"From this fact, and because of the reasons set forth in the enclosed arguments by Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University, it is apparent that this proposed legislation has a vital bearing upon the future prosperity of Massachusetts."

In commenting upon the matter President Charles C. Hoyt of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, says: "No Massachusetts business men are more deeply interested in this proposed legislation than the boot and shoe manufacturers. Our state is enjoying industrial prosperity today, as everybody knows, but if we are going to hold our own in the years to come, particularly with Pennsylvania, we must adopt a more modern and scientific system of taxation, particularly with reference to machinery and tools of trade used in manufacturing."

"It is a liberal and progressive policy such as this that enables Philadelphia to advertise itself today as 'The Workshop of the World.' We want Boston and Massachusetts to remain the world's shoe factory. I sincerely trust that the Massachusetts Senate will reconsider its adverse vote of last week and give us this urgently needed legislation."

SUES TO SECURE BANK DEPOSITS

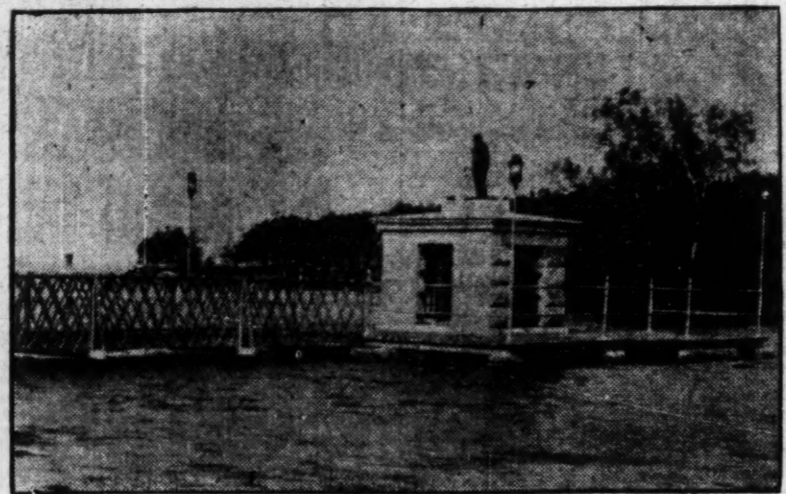
A bill was brought by Elizabeth Cummings Blake in the superior court today against William N. Swan, administrator of the estate of Hugh Cummings of Chelsea, seeking to compel the defendant to turn over to her deposits in banks aggregating \$19,000. She claims the deposits were intended as gifts to her and she holds the bank books. A subpoena returnable the first Monday in June was issued.

The amounts claimed are in the Franklin Savings, Suffolk Savings, Boston Five Cent Savings, Provident Institution for Savings, Willey Savings Bank, Gardner Savings Bank, Gardner, Me., Kennebec Savings Bank, Augusta, Me., Savings Trust Company, Augusta, Granite National Bank, Augusta, First National Bank, Augusta and Institution for Savings, Roxbury.

BOARD TO REPORT ON FISHERY LAWS

WASHINGTON—The international fisheries commission which is arranging a codification of laws for the regulation of fishing in the inland waterways on the Canadian-American boundary, will meet in Washington on Friday, May 28, to make a final report on its work. It is understood that a new set of laws will be presented to the respective governments for consideration. The commissioner for the United States is President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University.

Endicott Rock an Old Landmark



ENDICOTT ROCK, THE WEIRS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LACONIA, N. H.—Representative Harry L. Smith of Lakeport has been appointed agent for the state of New Hampshire to expend the sum of \$300, recently appropriated by the Legislature, for repairs on Endicott Rock at the Weirs. Endicott Rock, located at the outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee, is the earliest authentic landmark of the appearance of the white man in this region.

A party under Capt. Samuel Willard was sent out by the Bay State colonists in 1632 from Ipswich with instructions to find and mark the headwaters of the

Merrimac river. Captain Willard and his party marked a boulder on the shore of the lake, cutting upon the rock the initials of Simon Willard, Edward Johnson, John Sherman and Johnathan Ince, and the name of John Endicott, then Governor of the Massachusetts colony.

The boulder on the lake was forgotten until discovered by workmen in 1833. The New Hampshire Legislature in 1885 made an appropriation for the raising of the rock and surrounding it with a granite memorial, which stands today an object of interest for all summer tourists who visit the lake region.

STEEL CONCERNS TO RESTORE WAGES TO A PROSPERITY BASIS

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The wages of 35,000 employees of independent iron and steel works in the Pittsburgh district, which were cut 10 per cent in April, will be restored on the 1st of June. The men are notified also that they will be expected to work at least full time for the ensuing six months.

An accumulation of orders for iron and steel products is the cause given for the decision to restore the cut in wages, which information from Washington as to tariff matters has not been such bad news as the independents feared.

"The Republic Iron & Steel Company, with plants all over the country, posted notices to this effect for Monday and when the men went to work there was great rejoicing. At the Pittsburgh offices of the company the decision to restore wages was confirmed but no details were given out."

"The Shenango Furnace Company and the W. P. Snyder Company, which control practically the independent pig iron end of the trade and which were among those to make the 10 per cent cut, confirmed the report that wages would be restored to the old-time basis June 1."

The Jones & Laughlin interests with about 10,000 men will place wages back

on the old basis two weeks from tonight.

A statement of the conditions among mills of the Pittsburgh district shows that the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company are and have been running about 80 per cent full, while the Jones & Laughlin interests, the Snyder plants, the National Tube Works and other large plants of the district have been working from 90 per cent to their full capacity.

Decisions of the mills to resume operations in full and to have old wages restored is but one part of the prosperity which has overtaken the Pittsburgh district within the past 10 days.

It is stated by prominent bankers that there is more money in the banks of Pittsburgh than at any previous time in their history. As a result there is much borrowing for improvements.

CHAIRMAN RULES IN ROAD'S FAVOR

Boston & Western's Petition Is Opposed on Technical Grounds Before the Railroad Commission.

The opponents to the petition of the Boston & Western Electric Railway endeavor to have the matter dismissed by the railroad commission this morning on a legal technicality, but the chairman ruled that the petitioners could go on, although there was an intimation that an appeal would be taken to the courts from his decision.

The company is seeking to build a high-speed electric road from Waltham to Marlboro. Last fall it petitioned under the name of the Boston, Waltham & Western, and these opponents, the citizens and the town of Weston, found a flaw in the proceedings which caused the commission to dismiss the petition without prejudice. Today Samuel C. Bennett, appearing for the town, and W. N. Buffum, representing some of the citizens, contended that the company under the law could not petition again for at least a year. The fact that the company had changed its name and substituted several new directors made no difference.

Samuel L. Powers for the company contended that the provision of law only applied in case a company was refused on the ground that public convenience and necessity did not require such a road. The chair ruled in favor of the company. The first witness called was H. F. Decker, a civil engineer of Springfield, who drew the plans. He explained that the road was to be double-tracked on its main line from Waltham to Marlboro, 16 miles, and that there would be a single track branch line from Sudbury to Maynard.

On the main line, he said, there would be no grade crossings except in a few instances in Weston. Here the tracks would be beside those of the Boston & Maine railroad. Later the grade crossings could be abolished altogether.

He placed the total cost of the road at \$1,552,000. It would require only one power station, which would cost \$110,000. The incorporators believed that suitable connections could be made with the Boston Elevated at Waltham, so that through cars could be run into Boston and practically the same time made between Marlboro and Boston as by the railroad. The hearing was continued.

HOLDS UP CONSULAR PAPERS. WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—The German consulate has refused to deliver the archives of the Venezuelan consulate to the newly appointed Venezuelan consul at Curacao. It is presumed that the German consul is awaiting direct authorization from his government.

BOSTON BRIEFS

A concert and dancing party were held Monday evening in Thompson Square Hall, Charlestown, under the auspices of Henry Price and Faith lodges, F. and A. M., in aid of the new Masonic home at Charlestown, the furnishings for which are to be provided by the lodges of the state.

Inspector John Harris of the bureau of criminal investigation is now in Washington with extradition papers with which to bring back to this city George Leighton Foxwell, under indictment here for larceny. He is expected to return with the prisoner tomorrow.

Deputy Superintendent of Police Philomeno D. Warren assumed his new duties this morning. He is in charge of the general office at headquarters, while Capt. George C. Hall, whom he relieved as acting deputy superintendent, and Lieutenant George C. Garland will alternate in charge of the night shifts.

At the annual May festival of the Scots Charitable Society at the Hotel Tuilleries Monday evening a handsome silver loving cup was presented by the society to ex-President Alexander McGregor, in recognition of his long and valued services as a promoter of the order.

Deputy Superintendent of Police William A. Watts, head of the bureau of criminal investigation, will go to Springfield tomorrow with one of his assistants to look over Thomas A. Stanley and Gus Palmer of New York, held there, suspected of the robbery recently of the store of Crimmins & McGrath, Boylston street, Boston.

John F. J. Countie, superintendent of the Essex street branch of the Boston postoffice, who has been connected with the postal service for 30 years, was tendered a complimentary banquet on Monday evening in the directors' banquet hall of the South terminal station by 200 of his friends and associates in the postal service.

Judge Lowell of the United States circuit court today denied the petition brought by the United States at the instance of Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty. William H. Lewis, in charge of the naturalization bureau, for the cancellation of the certificate of naturalization issued to William D. Dwyer, an editor and publisher of Brockton, upon the ground that the certificate was obtained illegally.

GRANGE IS REORGANIZED. MILTON MILLS, N. H.—Pleasant Valley Grange has reorganized here with over 40 charter members.

CANADIAN PACIFIC GRIEVANCE TODAY UP TO CONDUCTORS

The grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors will today devote its sessions principally to the discussion of what is known as the "Canadian Pacific matter." This subject, it is understood, concerns the settlement of a labor grievance against the Canadian Pacific railway. From time to time delegates have intimated that if the railroad does not manifest an inclination toward a settlement drastic measures may be taken.

President A. B. Garretson this morning was not able to definitely announce on what day the matter of choosing the city for the next biennial grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors would be brought before the delegates, but it is understood among the committees who are here in the interests of Jacksonville, Fla., Cincinnati, and Columbus, O., that the discussion will probably begin in the grand division either late Wednesday afternoon or at the opening of the session on Thursday.

A number of delegates were interviewed this morning, and the consensus of opinion among them was that both the ladies' auxiliary and the conductors would finally decide in favor of Jacksonville. The picturesque Florida scenery, the proverbial southern hospitality and the desire to give the far South a grand division are the principal reasons that are being advanced for the choice of the Florida city.

Columbus claims that as it has never had a conductors' grand division, and as it is one of the principal railroad centers of the middle West, and has entertained every other organization of railroad employees, it is entitled to the 1911 grand division.

Although it appears that the contest will ultimately narrow to a choice between Jacksonville and Columbus, there are a number of delegations from the central West who are decidedly in favor of Cincinnati. The Jacksonville delegates, headed by H. H. Richardson, secretary of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, have formed a coalition with the delegates from the Northwest, and it is expected that this will be one of the factors that will be manifest when the votes are counted.

Late Monday afternoon many delegates were seen exhibiting red ribbon badges bearing the lettering, "M. C. Slattery of Buffalo, Div. 2, for vice-president, New York." This was the first public announcement of a quiet campaign that has been waged for several days among the delegates. Mr. Slattery at present is chairman of the system committee of the New York Central lines, but is now an open candidate for promotion.

An interesting campaign is now going on for the office of grand inside sentinel, which always goes to a delegate of a division of the city in which the biennial grand division is being held. J. F. O'Donnell of Boston division 122 and F. J. Bradford of Bay State division 413 of Boston are the leading candidates.

In Monday's session the order appropriated \$11,000 as aid to six needy conductors, and also discussed recommendations to change the law of the mutual benefit association so as to avoid all future legal technicalities.

The ladies' auxiliary in Monday's session settled the matter of paying delegates' expenses to grand divisions by an adverse vote, but voted in favor of paying the expenses of the district deputies when they are in attendance upon a school of instruction.

SALEM WILL SAIL IN THREE WEEKS

It is expected that the scout cruiser Salem, which is at the Fore river yard, Quincy, undergoing extensive repairs to her turbine, will be ready to leave the yard within three weeks. In addition to the repairs the government ordered that the nozzles on the turbine should be changed to the new and improved pattern, such as is used on the "dreadnought" North Dakota. These nozzles can be removed in 10 minutes.

This innovation, which will not affect the speed of the vessel, was authorized by the government Saturday. The Salem will probably be ready to leave the works by June 6.

MISSING TEACHER WRITES A LETTER

Dean Briggs of Harvard today informed the New England sanitarian at Stoneham, where Dr. Percy A. Hutchinson, an instructor in English at Harvard, has been staying and from which he disappeared mysteriously Monday, that he had received a letter from Dr. Hutchinson. The letter was written on Adams House stationery and dated Monday night.

The writer spoke of the cares he had been under and said he was going where there were only trees and flowers. It is now intended to call in the searching parties which have been looking through Middlesex Fells for the missing man.

NEW ENTERPRISE FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Powers Paper Company, which has been established many years in Holyoke, has let a contract for the erection of a big factory in this city, to which it will move from Holyoke about Nov. 1.

FRANCE ACCEPTS PACT CHANGE. PARIS—The French government has accepted the amendment to the Franco-American extradition treaty proposed by the American Senate. This insures the ratification of the measure.

HIGH PRICE CLAUSE IS AGAIN DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page One.)

to be the practise of the manufacturers, not only to fix the price to the whole, but to dictate the price at which the retailer should sell goods. Mr. Owen named a large cotton cloth manufacturing concern in New England, which, he said, made enforced restrictions of that sort in the sale of its goods.

When Mr. Dupont, Rep., Delaware, repeated the proposal that the Aldrich bill provides for the creation of a commission to investigate all tariff matters Mr. Gore exclaimed:

"My resolution does not contemplate this."

OFFERS HER TIME TO HELP CHILDREN

CHICAGO—Miss Azele B. Reynolds, principal of the Kinzie school at Ohio street and LaSalle avenue, has asked the school board to keep the school open through July and August to be used as a recreation center for the children of that district, who have no other playground. Miss Reynolds has volunteered to give all her time to the work if the board provides an attendant for the bathroom and a superintendent for the playground. It is her desire to convert the kindergarten room into a reading room. If her plan is acted on it will provide the only public bath in the district.

CZAR'S BABY BOY HAS STRONG MIND

The Czar of Russia is very fond of his children, and is much pleased whenever his little son and heir shows that he has a will of his own. Alyosha, which is the Czar's pet name, gave a characteristic display of firmness which was keenly appreciated by his father, while the imperial family was cruising in the Gulf of Finland. He woke up in the middle of the night and told his nurse he wanted the band to play now. "You can't have the band to play now," she replied. "The men are all asleep, as you ought to be. Besides, you would wake up the whole yacht." "But I want it to play," retorted the young prince. "Be a good boy and go to sleep," said the woman. "I won't go to sleep and I must have the band," persisted the baby boy. The musicians were actually made to get up, and they serenaded the little grand duke until his highness signified that they might stop by dropping off to sleep, says the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

That the future ruler of all the Russias is also very intelligent for a child of such tender years is proved by the following little incident which occurred recently. As he was saying his prayers the other night he ended by shouting "Hurrah for God!" "You mustn't say that," his nurse exclaimed reverently. "Why not?" asked the future Czar. "People say 'Hurrah' when father goes out, and God is much greater than father."

COAL CONTRACTS LET AT LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—The county commissioners held a conference Monday with citizens from Dunstable and Dracut relative to new roads. No definite action was taken. A contract was let at this session to E. A. Wilson of this city for bituminous coal at \$4.37 per ton, and anthracite coal at \$6.13 and \$6.38 per ton, for the county institutions.

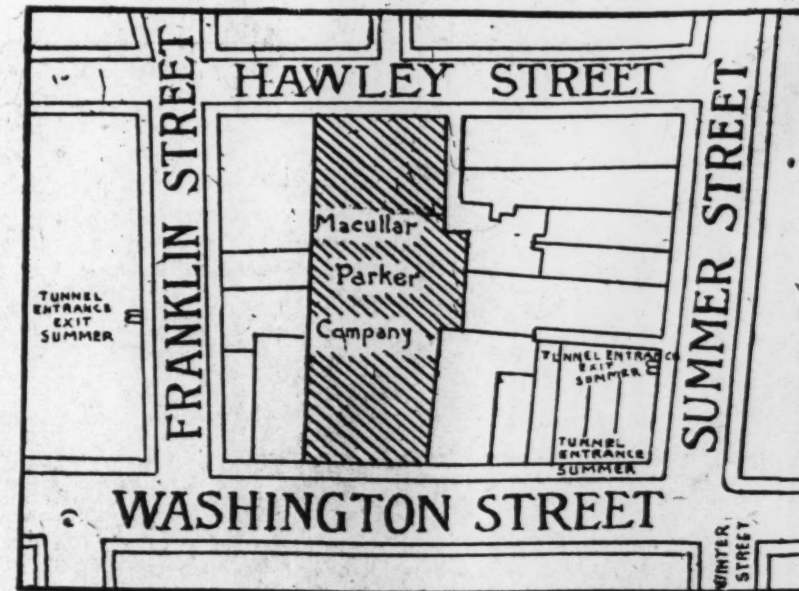
MILLERS WILL CONVENE

CHICAGO—More than 700 members and friends of the Millers National Federation are expected to attend the mass meeting in the Auditorium Hotel on May 26 to 28. Elaborate plans for the program and for entertainment of members and their ladies are made.

TAUNTON MILL TO ENLARGE

TAUNTON, Mass. At a meeting of the directors of the Corr Manufacturing Company here on Monday afternoon it was voted to build a new weave shed to house some 1800 looms or about 70,000 spindles, doubling the capacity of the mill. Fine cotton goods are manufactured.

Location of Our Store



Plan of the block bounded by Washington, Franklin, Hawley and Summer Streets, showing location and relative area occupied by Macullar Parker Company, and location of entrances and exits of Summer Street Station of Washington Street Tunnel.

Macullar Parker Company
400 Washington Street, Boston

VAN CLEAVE TODAY ATTACKS METHODS OF LABOR LEADERS

President's Report Startles
the Annual Convention of
the National Association of
Manufacturers.

LOOKS FAR AHEAD

NEW YORK—President James W. Van-Cleave of St. Louis today startled the 14th annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers by a vigorous criticism of the methods of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations. It was the feature of his annual report.

Because of the extensiveness and importance of the work of the association during the past year President Van-Cleave surveyed at considerable length the events that have contributed to a number of memorable incidents in the history of relationship between capital and labor. The review was necessary, he said, in order to reveal the "adroitness, persistency and unscrupulousness of the enemies with whom every employer in the United States will have to deal, and thus give us an indication of the manner in which we have to proceed in future in order to make our labors count."

"But," continued President Van-Cleave, "before I go any further let me mention that, in an amicable way, some of the association's best friends have, from time to time, proposed that our course on the labor issue was a little too aggressive. They believed that conciliation would have accomplished more. To every one of these doubters we pointed out the fact that the program which your officers have pursued was marked out for us by the association."

"When a principle is involved, concessions are as wicked as they are in vain. On the question of open shop compromise would fail as conspicuously in establishing personal liberty as Clay's compromise failed in settling the issue of slavery. Some of us, representatives of the association, were compelled to fight or surrender. Confronted with these alternatives we fought. And, as the labor union chiefs sorrowfully confess, we fought with effect."

President Van-Cleave announced the nominating committee just prior to the noon adjournment. The members are: D. M. Parry chairman, H. M. Chamberlain, L. L. Lincoln, C. H. Barber, H. L. Dean, A. B. Sarquhan, L. D. Reynolds, Charles M. Jordin, T. C. Ripley, George C. Oppins, T. W. Foster, M. J. Howe, Henry Abbott, H. M. Leland and Charles Gattell. The committee met immediately upon the reconvening of the delegates this afternoon.

ROADS MUST PAY FOR FOREST FIRES

Cities and towns, according to a new law signed by Governor Draper, are to be enabled to recover from railroad corporations the cost of extinguishing forest fires which could be proven to have been started by sparks from a locomotive or by railroad employees.

The measure provides that any railroad corporation which by its servants or agents negligently, or in violation of the law, sets fire to grass lands or forests shall be liable to any city or town in which the fire occurs for the reasonable expense incurred in the extinguishment of the fire. The second section of the bill provides that cities and towns may recover such sums of money under the provisions of this act by bringing action in the superior court.

UPPER CHARLES TO BE DREDGED

WATERTOWN—The board of selectmen has received from the Charles river basin commission a communication to the effect that the work of dredging the Charles river, from the Arsenal street bridge to the Galen street bridge, will be commenced as soon as Watertown lowers the sewer pipe under the Charles river near the Galen street bridge and extends the Spring street drain into the river properly. The board has decided to call a town meeting within the next three weeks, the date being not yet decided upon, when an appropriation of \$10,500 will be sought for the purpose, that being the town engineer's estimate of the cost of the necessary improvements. It is expected that the appropriation will be granted.

CASPIAN VESSEL OWNERS COMBINE

The British consul at Batoum reports that, after prolonged and most difficult negotiations, the attempts made to effect a "combine" of the shipping interests for the transport of kerosene and residuum on the Caspian have at last been crowned with success, and the shippers are finding that, by entering into this "combine" and being content with smaller profits, each individual can now hope to secure his share of the transport on a paying basis, says the London (Eng.) Post. The work of organizing the "combine" and the allotting of the quantities to be shipped during the coming navigation season, should the consul, be a matter of no great difficulty.

HOLDING THREE DAYS' SESSION. SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The Rockingham Free Baptists close a three days' conference tomorrow in the Green Street Church.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

NEWTON.

Frank W. Stearns, in behalf of his wife, has offered a prize of \$100 to the military department of the Agricultural College at Amherst for excellence in the department work. The prize is in honor of Dr. William S. Clark, ex-president of the college.

The baccalaureate service for the graduating class of the Mt. Ida School will be held at Grace Church May 30.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Abundant Village Improvement Society will be held in Norumbega Hall tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock.

William M. Paxton's picture, "Glow of Gold and Gleam of Pearl," has been sent to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The committee in charge of July 4 at Waban has formulated plans for an all-day celebration, which is expected to eclipse last year's most successful day.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual meeting at the parish house of Grace Church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

WALTHAM.

The Waltham coal dealers made public this morning the statement that the summer scale of prices which went into effect in this city May 1 would remain unchanged until the fall.

The letter carriers of the Waltham postoffice have organized themselves into the Hustlers' Fish and Game Club, and the members are planning an outing.

As today marks the tenth anniversary of the first international peace conference at The Hague, exercises appropriate to the occasion were held in all the schools. There was a general display of flags and appropriate readings, and the exercises though simple were impressive.

A regular session of Waltham lodge of Elks will be held in Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evening, when the degree will be worked on a large class of candidates.

WAKEFIELD.

"Carnation day," the innovation of the Mary Farnham Bliss Society of the Congregational church, brought in more than \$250 from the sale of about 8000 pinks.

The school committee has reappointed the teaching force of all the schools with the exception of four who have resigned. They are the Misses Marion J. Ash, Elmira W. Bears, Margaret E. Foss and Miss Smith. Miss Elvah M. Hayes has been granted a year's leave of absence.

The prospects for a public playground other than the park and common are promising. The Greenwood Improvement Association has been tentatively considering several sites and will probably take definite action at tonight's meeting.

MEDFORD.

The Glenwood Boys' Club is making plans for an enormous bonfire and concert the night before June 17.

Medford Lodge 915, B. P. O. E., will hold a banquet to celebrate its fifth anniversary in the opera house May 25.

Tomorrow evening the choir of Grace Episcopal Church hold a candy sale and entertainment in the parish house. Mrs. Winslow Joyce and Mrs. W. O. Shurrocks are in charge.

The board of aldermen meets this evening. The King's Daughters meet this evening at the home of Mrs. George Smardon, 230 Spring street.

The last meeting of the season of the Medford Historical Society was held Monday evening. H. N. Ackerman made an address.

MALDEN.

The annual banquet of the Morse Class Brotherhood will be held in the First Baptist Church on May 27.

The aldermen will meet tonight, and it is expected that the matter of granting victuallers' licenses will come up.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational church will be held in the church vestry tomorrow afternoon.

The public library trustees have purchased the house at 20 Park street, next to the library building, for \$4100. The property was sold at auction.

BROOKLINE.

The 13th annual reunion of the Prince school will be held at Copley Hall, Boston, next Tuesday evening. The short business meeting will be followed by dancing.

George W. Coleman of Boston will speak to the members of the Brookline Baptist Brotherhood next Sunday on "The Objection of Socialism."

This afternoon the local high school baseball team will play the English high school team on the Cypress street playground.

HOLBROOK.

The Holbrook Memorial Association has elected these officers: John J. Duly, president; George Kent and J. E. Hooker, vice-presidents; Frederick W. Whitcomb, secretary; George B. French, treasurer.

W. B. Emery of this town has been elected treasurer of the Home National bank of Brockton.

HYDE PARK.

The annual senior drill of the high school will be held in Waverley Hall a week from Thursday evening.

Hyde Park High plays Milton High on the Reservation grounds this afternoon.

AVON.

The senior class of the High school will present the drama, "The Cricket on the Hearth," this evening in Enterprise Hall.

BROCKTON.

Anna Carr chapter, Epworth League, will hold its annual banquet in the vestry of the Pearl Street Methodist Church Friday evening.

Superintendent Thorne is experimenting on surfacing streets with oil and tar.

Superintendent Bliss will be obliged to get new teachers for 10 or more classes before a new school year opens, on account of approaching June weddings.

The thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of Methodist services in Campello will be celebrated this evening at the South Street Methodist Church.

Sydney A. Davidson, social secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has declined an offer to be general secretary of the Taunton Y. M. C. A.

The Brockton Board of Trade executive committee went on record Monday night as opposed to the petition of the Old Colony Railway Company for permission for a loop from Main street through East Elm street, City Hall square and School street, but favored a loop through wider streets.

TAUNTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Baylies of this city have offered a \$20,000 Sunday school building to St. Thomas Episcopal Church of this city. Plans have been drawn and the work will be started at once.

The Rev. George H. Johnson, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, has given notification of his resignation. He has been called to the Case School at Cleveland where he will be professor of history.

School teachers and policemen have not received their wages, owing to the annual budget being held up.

The annual conference of Taunton churches will be held next Wednesday at Precinct church, Lakeville.

Bristol county dropped out of the prohibition column at 1 o'clock this morning when the Taunton license commissioners granted licenses to many applicants.

CAMBRIDGE.

The last meeting of the Men's Council of the Pathfinders will be held this evening at St. James' Church.

Minor repairs are being made to city hall.

The Republican Club will meet at its headquarters, 678 Massachusetts avenue, Wednesday evening to meet and hear State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens.

Political interest in Cambridge is centered around the city government meeting tonight. The question is what will become of George M. Clukas, the superintendent of streets, who was displaced by Edward W. Quinn, Mayor Brooks' campaign manager.

DEDHAM.

Charles B. Botsford and James Y. Noyes are the delegates from the First Congregational Church to the three days' General Association of Congregational Churches in the Park Street Church, Boston, which opens today.

The W. B. M. will meet with Mrs. Elijah Howe, Washington street, Wednesday afternoon.

The Norfolk Country Club will hold its annual tournament May 29 and 31. Mixed doubles and men's doubles, open to members and guests, will be played.

RANDOLPH.

At a special town meeting held Monday evening the selectmen were instructed not to enter into any contract with the Massachusetts highway commission for the construction of state roads in this town.

NORTH ABINGTON.

The Y. M. C. A. directors have reelected General Secretary Robert C. Snow for the third year.

CHICAGO TO SELL PUMPING PLANT

CHICAGO—This city has completed plans to turn over to the sanitary district the water pumping station at Thirty-ninth street, the largest in the city. The district will build the Washington street bridge over the Chicago river, abandon its claim for part payment of several other bridges built by the district and pay the city \$260,000. The sanitary district will operate the pumping station to keep the big Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer closed and also to furnish water to the city's mains.

TYNGSBORO TOWN BEING BEAUTIFIED

TYNGSBORO, Mass.—Work on the "village beautiful" in preparation for the centennial celebration next month is progressing in the town. The Rev. C. E. Fisher of Lowell will deliver the centennial sermon on June 27 in the First Parish Church. This celebration in June and the automobile carnival in September have awakened much interest here.

KOSHER BAKERIES CLOSED.

NEW YORK—Four hundred bakeries which manufactured kosher bread were shut down today by order of the Boss Bakers' Association as their answer to the union men who have been on strike for three weeks. They announced that this step was taken because of assaults by strikers on employing bakers and declare that the shops will be kept closed until the strikers are ready to return to work at the old scale of wages.

American Girl Who Will Represent an Illinois Town in English Pageant



MISS MAY SISSON.

BATH, Ill.—Miss May Sisson, who has been selected by Governor Deneen to represent this municipality at the historic celebration in Bath, Eng., is one of a number of American girls who will be guests of the ancient English town during the festivities which will mark the week of July 19-24. The towns in the United States bearing the name of Bath will be represented.

Washington Briefs

Several amendments looking to the independence of the Philippines, introduced by Democrats in the House, have been voted down.

A resolution calling upon the attorney-general to inform Congress whether any steps have been taken to nullify the consolidation of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company with the United States Steel Corporation has been adopted in the House.

President Taft has received Pedro Gonzales, the Nicaraguan special envoy, who is in Washington to take up negotiations for the settlement of the Emery claim.

The federal supreme court will hold two more sittings before the final adjournment on May 31.

By a decision of the supreme court the Smithsonian Institution has lost a suit against the executor of the estate of Wallace C. Andrews of New York.

The supreme court has decided that a person, who has been extradited from a foreign country on a specific charge, may under treaty be tried for an offense committed after his return.

The case of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and others vs. Easton & Knox and others, involving the right to collect damages from a railroad in case of its failure to ship livestock by the most direct route, has been decided against the railroad company.

James T. Williams, Jr., has tendered to President Taft his resignation as a civil service commissioner.

The federal supreme court has in effect allowed the claim against the government for \$181,358 by the estate of J. W. Parish, who in 1863 had a contract to supply 30,000 tons of ice for the army. Only \$2,000 tons were taken and the suit was for the price of the remainder.

The first torpedo flotilla, station in the Philippines, has sailed from Cavite for Nagasaki, Japan.

COST OF BRIDGE TO BE DIVIDED UP

Special Commission to View
Mystic-Avenue Route to
Fells and Apportion Ex-
pense of New Structure.

Chairman Patrick H. Cooney, Judge Everett C. Bumpus and George W. Bishop, the special commission appointed to determine the apportionment of the cost among the interests to be affected by the construction of the proposed new Mystic avenue bridge in Charlestown, have announced that next Thursday afternoon, after viewing the locality of the bridge and the new Middlesex Fells route of the Boston Elevated railway, they will begin holding hearings and that the cities and towns and other interests concerned will be heard in alphabetical order.

The Boston Elevated has practically completed its Middlesex Fells extension, but it is unable to operate over the route until the crossing of Mystic avenue above the Boston & Maine tracks is bridged with a structure of sufficient strength to carry the street cars.

The estimated cost of the proposed new structure is \$50,000 and the plans are completed, but the Boston & Maine interests have declared that they will not begin construction until there is some binding agreement as to the apportionment of the cost.

CUSTOMS VICTORY OF GERMAN FIRMS UNMOVES BOSTON

The decision of the board of United States general appraisers, in a decision by I. F. Fischer, declining to uphold higher duties on German-made enamelware imposed by George W. Wamaker, appraiser for the port of New York, has slight significance for Boston.

It was said today by an official in the local appraisers' stores that while a good deal of the German iron ware comes into Boston, the principal port of entry is New York. The ruling in New York, the Boston official said, should not be misconstrued.

For many years the competition between the domestic makers, headed by the American Enamelware Ware Company, usually known as the trust, and the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company on the one hand, and Stransky & Company, representing the German manufacturers, on the other, has been most keen.

The German makers, who are strongly organized, have built up a heavy demand for their products in this country. The American manufacturers, too, have in recent years gained ground rapidly, with the result that competition between the rivals has become especially keen.

An official at the Boston stores today said that there are constantly new problems of classification confronting the appraisers, and it is but natural that mistakes in overvaluation are sometimes made. These mistakes are always heard from, but the equal number of mistakes in undervaluation are never exploited.

The appraisers in this country naturally cannot be conversant with the trade conditions in Europe, said the official, and must, of course, depend upon information at second hand upon which to base their appraisals. This information, comes through the government channels as far as possible, but sometimes is derived from other sources.

Naturally there is opportunity for interested parties to color the facts to their advantage, and this sometimes occurs even when the information appears wholly authentic. Hence the mistakes in appraisal. The whole thing is a matter of routine only, says this official, and has little further significance.

FEED MANUFACTURERS TO MEET.

CHICAGO—At the next meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Auditorium Hotel May 25, the principal order of business will be the adoption of constitution and bylaws. The success of the association is assured, a large number of milling companies having become members.

DEBATE ON TARIFF BARES HIGH RATES IN RETAIL PRICES

WASHINGTON—The housewives of the United States should subscribe for the Congressional Record while the debate on the tariff bill is going on in the Senate. They will find much valuable information in its pages. Whether this information would do them much good is a question, but that it would interest them is certain.

The senators have been making an exhaustive research into the cost of things for the purpose of embellishing and fortifying their arguments. And from time to time they set forth pieces of knowledge about the ordinary articles of domestic consumption that are enough to cause even the most placid of wives to frown. Take that dinner set of beautiful and delicate Haviland china, for breaking one piece of which she is ready at a moment's notice to discharge the best servant she ever had. One senator, who had been looking up the matter, stated the other day that the cost of this ware is as follows:

Wholesale price per set of 100 pieces in New York.....\$5.77
Duty price per set.....4.08
Other charges.....1.04

Total.....\$10.89

Retail selling price.....36.00

But china is not the only thing about which the senators are telling things. One of them said glass water pitchers which sell at the factory for 90 cents a dozen retail at the stores for from 25 to 50 cents each.

Ordinary window panes cost at the factory or in New York four cents each, and this price includes the duty and a liberal allowance for breakage, yet at the stores they are retailed at 25 cents each.

One western senator has discovered that blue print cups and saucers made of what he described as Japanese china, cost 3 1/2 cents a pair, yet the regular retail price is 35 cents a pair.

One statement which caused a positive sensation among the good dames in the gallery was to the effect that a tea set commonly retailing for \$3.50 costs at wholesale only 41 cents.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN AKRON.

AKRON, O.—A million dollar blaze broke out in the Hower Building on West Market street this morning in the storerooms of the L. B. Dodge Furniture Company. About 250 persons were in the building at the time. It is believed all escaped. The firemen made many rescues.

SINGLE-TAXER FELLS TALKS CONFIDENTLY OF FUNDS PLEDGED

He Is to Give Five Thousand
Dollars a Year to Organiza-
tions in This and Other
Countries.

OFFER CONDITIONAL

NEW YORK—The Times, in a cable despatch from London, today says: Joseph Fells talked sanguinely today of international backing for his single-tax agitation plan which was announced on May 8. At the outset it is well to point out that there is considerable discrepancy in the figures of Mr. Fells' contributions as then stated and as mentioned today.

"My offer," said he, "is to give \$5000 annually for five years for the movement in England and America, provided as much is given by others. My confidence in the success of the plan is shown by the fact that I already have remitted to the commission in America in charge of the fund the greater part of the yearly amount I am prepared to subscribe."

"I have also made an offer to the single-taxers in Canada to give \$5000 a year for five years, provided others subscribe an equal amount. Already I have received a pledge from the secretary of the Single-Tax Association of Toronto that the thing will be done, and I have made an initial payment myself into that fund."

"In a more modest degree I have made like propositions to New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and I shall next extend these offers to Denmark, Sweden, and Germany."

Mr. Fells expressed himself as greatly gratified at the progress made by the movement in England, which, he declared, was ripe for the movement than any other country.

ELIOT TO LEAVE HARVARD TODAY

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard this afternoon at 4 o'clock will attend his last faculty meeting, which will be held in University Hall. On Monday he presided at his last meeting of the corporation at its offices at 50 State street. President Lowell will be in the office at University Hall Wednesday, though he will not be formally inaugurated until Oct. 6.

Put the Management of Your Household on a Business Basis

An up-to-date business house is provided with every device for conserving effort and saving time and energy so that every manager or clerk can handle as much business as possible.

Apply this principle to your household and you will find that by the installation of an INTERCOMMUNICATING TELEPHONE SYSTEM you can get along with fewer servants, accomplish more, save time and energy, worry and expense.

An Intercommunicating Telephone Set does away with tiresome stair climbing. It enables you to talk to other members of your family in other parts of the house, or to give instructions to the cook, housekeeper, nurse, laundress, gardener, coachman or chauffeur without leaving your room.

It literally places your whole household or estate at your fingers' tips and gives you the further advantage of sending or receiving outward telephone calls from whatever part of the house you may be in—merely a matter of pressing the button.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you wish to have your telephone address appear in the Summer Telephone Directory of the Boston Division you must give your order for service at once.

Call our Local Manager and an Expert will be sent to talk over every detail of arrangement with you. In the Boston District call Fort Hill 7600.

New England
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Company

MALDEN TO GREET THE UNIVERSALISTS IN BIG CONVENTION

The 50th annual convention of Massachusetts Universalists will be opened Wednesday morning in the First Universalist Church, Malden. The sessions will continue until Friday.

The convention will consist of sessions of the Universalist Sunday School Association, the Historical Society and the Missionary Society.

The session of the Sunday School Association will open at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, with the president, the Rev. E. B. Saunders, presiding. At 11 o'clock a debate will be held on the question as to what is the best system for Sunday school class work. At 2:30 W. B. Wilson, secretary of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association, will deliver an address on "The Greatest Thing on Earth."

At 3 o'clock the Universalist convention will open with the Rev. C. E. Fisher of Lowell presiding. The afternoon will be given up to routine business. At 8 o'clock a sermon will be given by the Rev. Joseph K. Mason, D.D.

Thursday morning the convention will be opened at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Sidney J. Willis. The rest of the morning will be devoted to business. In the afternoon addresses will be given by the following: Mrs. E. L. Houghton, president of the Women's Missionary Society; the Rev. F. A. Moore, president of the Young People's Christian Union; President F. W. Hamilton of Tufts College; Principal A. W. Pierce of Dean Academy; the Rev. F. A. Bisbee, editor of the Universalist Leader; A. E. Mason of Bethany Union and the Rev. E. B. Saunders of the Sunday School Association.

The session of the Historical Society will open at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, with President Hosea S. Ballou presiding. An address will be given by the Rev. E. C. Bolles, professor of history at Tufts College. His topic will be, "Reminiscences of the Convention of 1859." In the evening other addresses will be delivered by the Rev. C. E. Rice and the Rev. F. R. Griffin.

Friday morning the Women's Missionary Society will open its sessions at 9 o'clock. A number of social events have been arranged for the entertainment of the delegates.

APPROVES A MILL FOR NEW BEDFORD

Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations Authorizes a Big Cotton Yarn Company.

Application has been filed and approved by the commissioner of corporations of Massachusetts for the incorporation of the Holmes Manufacturing Company of New Bedford. The incorporators are William L. Mauran of Providence, R. I., and Charles M. Holmes, William A. Congdon, Stephen W. Hayes, J. Henry Herring and Ernest A. Wheaton of New Bedford.

The capital stock of the company provides for \$600,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$800,000 common stock. The mill is to be located in New Bedford on the Ashley lands at the South End. It will be equipped with the latest type of spinning machinery, with about 55,000 spindles, for the manufacture of fine cotton yarns.

The president of the company is William L. Mauran, who, it is understood, will hold that office until Jan. 1, 1910, when he will resign in favor of Charles L. Harding, now of the firm of Harding & Whitman. The vice-president is Dr. Stephen W. Hayes. Charles L. Holmes will be treasurer and agent of the company. Harding, Tilton & Co. of Boston and New York will be the selling agents.

NAUTICAL CADETS GOING ON RANGER

Members of the Massachusetts Nautical training school have been summoned to report next Monday on board the new training ship Ranger, which will go into commission on that day, having been placed at the disposal of the Massachusetts commission by the federal naval authorities to supersede the Enterprise, which has been the home of the school for a number of years past.

The vessel is to be inspected on Wednesday afternoon by the Governor and council, and the cadets are expected to arrive the last of the week. The vessel will make a short cruise along the coast and later in the season will cross the ocean and visit foreign countries, so that the cadets this year will have an advantage in this respect over those who have been on the Enterprise for a number of years past.

SCOUT LOOPHOLE IN TRUST VERDICT

WASHINGTON—The best of official authority is behind the declaration that the recent commodities clause decision of the supreme court of the United States did not, in the slightest degree, involve the principle of the "holding company," nor in any way imply the probable legalizing of that method of evading the antitrust statute. Attorney-General Wickham scouts the inference that the decision legalizes "holding companies."

High government officials generally have manifested the deepest interest in the court's decision and it is understood that all of them are much gratified over the unanimity of opinion that prevails as to its meaning.

Foreign Briefs

ST. PETERSBURG—The Duma has passed the first reading of the bill increasing the excise duty on tobacco.

LONDON—The Russian admiralty plans for the construction of four battleships will be submitted to the Emperor this week. The ships will be built at the Baltic works at St. Petersburg.

LISBON—The Portuguese council of state has decided to prorogue Parliament as the only means to avoid the dissolution of the cabinet.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao — Celestino Castro, brother of the deposed President of Venezuela, is here. He will stay at Curacao.

PARIS—Henry C. Ide, the newly appointed American ambassador to Spain, has arrived in Paris with his daughters. He will go to Madrid early in June.

MACKEREL FLEET MAKES BIG CATCH

Three Seiners and Two Netters at New York and Are Getting Good Prices, While Morgan Is Now High Line.

The captains of the schooners of the mackerel fleet that were undaunted by the poor fishing thus far this season have been rewarded for their perseverance. Three Boston seiners are in New York this morning with 30,000 prime fish, which are selling at 15 cents per medium and 20 cents for large specimens.

The vessels are as follows: Arthur Binney, Capt. Maurice Whalen, 12,000; Nellie Dickson, Capt. James Ellis, 12,000; Terranova, Capt. Thomas Hickey, 6000. Two netters, the John N. Keene, 9000, and the Jennie Gilbert, 3000, also are in New York.

Capt. Thaddeus Morgan is now king of the mackerel catchers, having superseded the redoubtable Sol Jacobs, who until recently was regarded as the high line mackerel seiner. Captain Morgan has been in New York twice within a week with his seiner Constellation with good catches of mackerel. Captains on the grounds do not feel that the mackerel season has been a failure after all.

NEWPORT R. I.—Schooners which got their catches from the waters adjacent to Fire Island, New York, landed more than 50,000 mackerel here Monday. Of this amount the schooner Georgia of Harwich, Mass., contributed one-half.

Old mackerel men believe a big body of fish are working north rapidly and that the schools will soon be bunched in the south channel and the waters of the Newport zone.

BANK OFFICERS TO ELECT HEADS

Call Is Issued for the Annual Meeting of the Boston Association Tomorrow Night in Odd Fellows Hall.

The Bank Officers' Association of Boston will hold its annual meeting on the evening of May 19, at 7 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall. The notice of the meeting has been issued by President Frederick Cate and Secretary Edwin A. Stone of the association. The business meeting will be preceded by a dinner in the lower hall of Odd Fellows building from 5:30 to 6:45 o'clock.

The following is the list of officers on the ballot for election: President, Herbert D. Heathfield of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company; vice presidents, Charles H. Marston of the National Shawmut Bank, and Llewellyn D. Seaver of the Old Colony Trust Company; directors (for two years) Bertram D. Blaisdell of the First National Bank, and Albert E. Gladwin of the National Security Bank; trustee (for three years) Frederick W. Rugg of the National Rockland Bank; treasurer, Robert F. Hill of the Webster and Atlas National Bank; secretary, Edwin A. Stone of the Franklin Savings Bank; auditing committee, George F. Very of the Commercial National Bank, Lloyd A. Frost of the International Trust Company, and Olaf Olsen of the First National Bank.

ALDERMEN PASS ALL APPOINTEES

All the salaried appointees of Mayor Hibbard were confirmed by the board of aldermen Monday night, although in a few cases there was some opposition.

Alderman Curley offered a resolution, which was passed, protesting against making a garbage contract, because it would result in detriment to day labor.

Chairman Brand offered an order, which was passed and sent to the council for concurrent action, calling for a joint convention of the aldermen and councilmen at 7:30 Monday evening, May 24, to discuss the proposed charter amendments now pending before the Legislature.

VIE FOR SPEAKING TROPHY TONIGHT

The final competition for the Speakers' Club cups will be held in the new lecture hall of Harvard University this evening at 8 o'clock.

J. C. Bills '09, A. S. Ford Sp., St. J. Perret '10 and B. S. Van Rensselaer '10 have been retained from the trials and will compete in the finals tonight. Each contestant will make an original 10-minute speech on any subject whatever, preferably one of university interest.

Malden Girl Valedictorian at Boston University Class Day Exercises Planned to Be Held June First



FLORENCE W. BARBOUR. Quincy student who will be class prophet, prominent in dramatic work.

THE class day exercises of Boston University are to be held June 1 in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The officers and others to take part have been chosen and preparations are well under way.

The class day committee having charge of arrangements and finances consists of Walter F. Burt of Somerville, chairman; Miss Amy B. Baker, Lancaster, N. H.; Miss Emily H. Larrabee, Revere; Miss Claire M. Symonds, Danvers; Miss Helen G. Campbell, Dorchester.

Miss Elizabeth J. Jackson of Malden was elected valedictorian. Miss Jackson came from the Scituate High School. Throughout her college course she has been one of the most popular girls in her class. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, and was president of her class in her sophomore year. Miss Florence W. Barbour of Quincy



ELIZABETH J. JACKSON. Malden girl valedictorian at Boston University commencement in June.

is to deliver the prophecy. She entered Boston University from the Quincy Mansion school. While in college she has been prominent in dramatics. She is a member of the Gamma Phi Beta Society.

T. Ross Hicks of Uxbridge, Mass., is to act as class marshal. Mr. Hicks came from Worcester Academy. He was president of his class in his junior year, also business manager of the 1909 "Hub." He has taken some part in athletics and has been prominent in the religious



T. ROSS HICKS. Class marshal of Boston University has been interested in athletics.

work of the college. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

The other officers were elected as follows: Class historian, Miss Hazel K. Miller, Brighton; class orator, Percy V. Stroud of Beachmont, Mass.; statistician, Arthur C. Harrington, Berwick, Me.; presentist, H. Lawton Chase, Malden.

Wellesley College

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Christian Association elections, held by ballot, have resulted in the choice of officers for 1909-10 as follows: President, Miss Grace A. Kilborne; vice-president, Miss Margaret Wilber; treasurer, Miss Helen Bennett; recording secretary, Miss Alice Paine; corresponding secretary, Miss Nell Carpenter; with, as chairman of the several committees, missionary, Dr. Eleanor A. McC. Gamble of the faculty; religious meetings, Dr. Helen A. Merrill of the faculty; mission study, Miss Laura Bausmann; Bible study, Miss Mary Christie; general aid, Miss Dorothy Mills; extension, Miss Maria Wood; special matters, Miss Constance Eustis.

Wellesley has been invited to send a delegate to the 17th national irrigation congress, to be held in Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9 to 14 next.

Expectation is great regarding the concert to be given by the college orchestra next Tuesday evening, in Billings Hall. Miss Margaret Whitney, member of the senior class, soprano soloist, will assist; also Miss Elinor Farrington of 1912, a five-year student, cellist. Another anticipated musical event is the recital of original compositions, to occur in June.

In preparation for the chapel step-singing interclass contest appointed for Wednesday evening May 19, the seniors have already submitted six original songs, the juniors five, and with a number each from the sophomore and freshman classes. Arthur Foote will judge the singing upon its general merits.

Official announcement is just issued giving information as to required and elective courses of study for next year. All students must hand in their choices of electives on June 5. Students who wish permission to carry work in more than five departments, or to take more than 15 or less than 10 hours per week, should make application to the dean on or before May 29. In addition each student is required to notify, on June 5, the head of each department in which she proposes to elect a course in 1909-10. The electives which are reported on June 5 cannot be changed except for excellent reasons.

This week an exhibition will be held of the paintings of Mr. Kahl Gibson of Boston in the Tau Zeta Epsilon House. The New York Wellesley Club is planning to present a play for the benefit of the new students' building on May 22, at 3 and 8 p. m. They will give "The Rogers Sisters of Wellesley."

The June examinations and final papers have been posted. The examination period will last from June 15 to June 24. The seniors will finish their papers and examination by June 19, thus giving them a vacation before the beginning of commencement.

Tufts College

The Tufts College Publishers' Association has elected: President, Edward E. Fessenden '10 of Kingston, N. Y.; vice-president, Carol N. Whiting '11 of Somerville; secretary, Leslie F. Curtis '10 of Assinippi; board of directors, Ralph W. Penniman '10 of Peabody, Harry A. Burt '10 of Taunton, Philip M. Haydn '03, secretary of the college, Henry T. Claus '05 and B. N. Clark '06.

The officers of the Tufts Weekly: Editor-in-chief, Ralph W. Penniman '10 of Peabody; assistant editors, Edward E. Fessenden '10 of Kingston, N. Y., Wolstan E. Browne '11 of Arlington, Charles Gott '11 of Meriden, Conn., William S. Maulsby '12 of Tufts College, Walter E. Irwin '12 of Philadelphia.

Harvard University

The public speaking contest for the five Boylston prizes in elocution will take place in Sanders Theater this evening. The competition is open to all members of the two upper classes and the competitors are at liberty to choose the selections which they will deliver from English, Greek or Latin authors. Two first prizes of \$60 will be awarded to the two contestants who display the greatest oratorical ability. To the three next best speakers prizes of \$45 each will be awarded, thus bringing the total amount that will be given out in prizes to \$255.

The elimination trials for the two cups which are in the possession of the Harvard Speakers' Club, as the gift of an anonymous donor, resulted in the retention of the following four contestants to enter the final trials: S. J. Perrett '10, A. S. Ford, Sp., J. C. Bills '09, B. S. Van Rensselaer '10. The cups are available this year for the first time, and they will be awarded to the two competitors who make the best speeches, from the point of view both of subject matter and of delivery. The final trials will be held in the New Lecture Hall next Tuesday evening.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur G. McGiffert, professor of church history at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, will deliver the Dudenian lecture for the current academic year in Emerson Hall this evening. The subject will be "The Genius of Catholicism as Illustrated in the Controversy with Modernism." Professor McGiffert is given the Dudenian lecture in connection with the series of six Southworth lectures for the year 1908-9, which take up the various historic theories of the church. This course is being delivered under the auspices of the Andover Theological Seminary.

Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale corporation at the May meeting received the announcement of the offer of \$100,000 from Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New York to establish the Morris K. Jesup professorship of silviculture in the Yale forestry school.

The offer of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Daniels of Minneapolis of \$5000 for a gateway in honor of their son, Forrest Leonard Daniels '07, was accepted. The gateway will connect the Durfee Hall with the building which will be placed on the present Alumni Hall site.

The gift of \$50,000 to provide an addition to the school of fine arts was accepted as an honor to Richard S. Fellows '32, as was the gift of \$2000 from J. I. Downes for an endowment for the fine arts library.

The graduates announced the nomination of Alfred L. Ripley '78, president of the State National Bank of Boston, to succeed himself as a fellow of the corporation.

Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Hicks prize debate, to be participated in by members of the junior and sophomore classes, will take place in Manning Hall today, the theme for discussion being "Resolved: That the present Congress should impose a Federal inheritance tax." The juniors will uphold the affirmative side of the argument and the sophomores the negative.

Brown is shortly to have a chapter of the Delta Sigma Rho honorary debating fraternity, the application of the location college having been favorably acted upon recently at Champaign, Ill.

Domestic Briefs

DETROIT, Mich.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has been holding its annual convention at Detroit since May 4, has adjourned after choosing Fort Wayne, Ind., for next year's convention.

NEW YORK—Dr. R. Garbaras Guzman, formerly secretary-general under President Castro of Venezuela, has arrived in New York.

TULSA, Okla.—Twenty witnesses are here to testify before the third federal grand jury, which is to investigate the Muskogee town lot fraud cases.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Southern Baptist convention has adjourned after a five days' meeting.

PEORIA, Ill.—The biennial conventions of the Switchmen's Union of North America and of the Ladies' Auxiliary have convened here.

BLEACHED FLOUR SOON UNDER BAN

Pure Food Law Prohibits the Process On and After June Ninth and Millers Destroy Machinery.

WASHINGTON—On and after June 9 bleached flour will be under the ban of the pure food law. If it enters into interstate commerce it is liable to seizure and those who sell it to prosecution.

Last December the agricultural department interpreted the pure food act in such way as to make it a deception on the public for millers chemically to bleach their flour. It was announced, however, at that time that the department would be lenient in the matter of prosecutions and would allow six months in which dealers might dispose of bleached flour which they had already purchased. This six months period is about to expire.

Northwestern millers have resigned themselves to the operation of the law. In Minneapolis some \$75,000 worth of machinery has been consigned to the scrap heap and the Minneapolis millers say they will make no bleached flour except for the export trade. England exports bleached flour, and it is necessary to bleach in order to compete with the English product.

Some of the southern millers are not so resigned. They say it is easier for the northwestern miller because he purchases the hard wheat which grinds up into a very white flour. The wheat used by St. Louis millers and others in that vicinity is a softer kind of wheat and grinds up into a more yellow flour. The latter is probably just as nutritious as the former, but its color is not so attractive to the market.

The millers who use the Alsop electrical process for whitening their flour are still trying to enjoin the operation of the rule by the agricultural department. About a month ago an application for an injunction was refused by Justice Stafford of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and an appeal has been taken to the district court of appeals.

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At the general offices of the road here, however, any statement, even a denial of the reports, was refused.

MESSINA PEOPLE RETURNING HOME

MESSINA—Owing to the discontinuance of public relief, thousands of the victims of last December's earthquake are returning to Messina.

Since the quake most of the survivors have been sheltered throughout Sicily and southern Italy. These people are now flocking back and an increase in the population of from 20,000 to 40,000 is expected within the next few days. There are only 6255 of the most primitive buildings in the entire province and other accommodations are equally inadequate.

The local authorities are imploring the government to provide food and shelter, but owing to the prevailing red tape in all government affairs it will be days before any relief can be had.

PYTHIANS OFFER TEMPLE SHARES

The Pythian Temple Association, recently incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and of which Elmer P. Sawtelle is president and Cary A. Boyer treasurer, today issued a circular addressing subscription to stock in the association, whose object is to erect a temple in Boston which shall be the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The amount proposed to be raised is \$200,000, and the committee announces that the shares will be sold for \$10 each.

The musical clubs gave a concert on Monday evening, May 17, for the benefit of the Wesley Methodist church of Amherst.

At a meeting of the literary board, Louis J. Heath '10 and Albert M. Caldwell '11 were elected to the editorial staff. Eustace J. Seligman '10 was elected business manager to succeed A. W. Blackmer, whose term is completed.

The date for the presentation of the French and German plays has been finally determined as Thursday evening, May 20. Rehearsals of the German play are being held in College Hall every morning.

The varsity basketball team has elected officers for the year 1909-10. Miss Elizabeth Odlin is captain, and Miss Margaret Kennedy manager.

HEAVY INCOME TAX WINS BY BIG VOTE IN BRITISH HOUSE

LONDON—An income tax of 1s. 2d. per pound (28 cents per \$5) on "unearned" incomes and on incomes exceeding \$15,000 has been passed by the House of Commons by a vote of 290 to 96. The super tax of 6d. (12 cents per \$5) upon incomes exceeding \$25,000, levied on the amount by which they exceed \$15,000, was also passed.

In the course of the debate Premier Asquith referred to the protests made by bankers against the budget. He pointed out that the bankers admitted the necessity of increased taxation to meet the increased expenditures. He challenged them to find a way that would be more equitable or less injurious to the country's trade.

The premier estimated the average income tax in Great Britain, including the super tax, at 23 cents (43.5 per cent), which he regarded as extremely moderate and less than that imposed in Germany and France. He foreshadowed a further increase in the income tax, which he now regarded as a permanent part of Great Britain's fiscal machinery. He declared that with proper legislation and wise administration it would come to be considered the fairest of all taxes and capable of very wide expansion in time of public emergency.

The prime minister said the people must be prepared to give a large definition to the term "emergency" as not only applying to an outbreak of war, but also to preparation for war, while it would not be a wholly illegitimate expansion of the term to include therein pressing needs of social reform.

MELLEN BOOMING EXPRESS TRAFFIC

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—President Mellen of the New Haven company is broadening the policy of the road relative to its own express business. Recently orders came from headquarters to develop the express business of its trolley lines. This has been followed by a movement to obtain from the Legislature a more favorable charter for the railroad to do an express business.

It is taken for granted generally among financial men in Connecticut that the present contract of the New Haven railroad with the Adams Express Company will not be renewed when it soon expires.

The Boston & Maine railroad has already failed to renew its contract with the Adams Express Company, and many railroad men think that when the full plan of President Mellen is evolved an express company will be found in operation which will do the parcel carrying of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine roads and the trolley lines of southern New England.

At the general offices of the road here, however, any statement, even a denial of the reports, was refused.

CORNELL AWARD OF PRIZES MADE

ITHACA, N. Y.—A number of important prizes were awarded at the last meeting of the Cornell University faculty.

The Barnes Shakespeare prize was won by William A. Shea '09, of Brockport, N. Y. The prize consists of the income of \$1000. Mr. Shea won the Guilford essay prize two years ago.

The Corson Browning prize was won by Marion Collins '10 of Amsterdam. This prize consists of a gold medal of the value of \$50 or that sum of money.

The Corson French prize went to George I. Dale of Schenectady. The prize consists of a gold medal of the value of \$50.

The Fuertes medals awarded annually to a graduate student and an undergraduate in the college of civil engineering were won by William M. Torrance '05 of East Orange, N. J., and George F. Weighart '09 of Baltimore, Md.

ARRESTS LIKELY FOR TEST FRAUDS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Dr. A. S. Draper, state commissioner of education, announces, following a hearing in the case of a student who had completed his second year in one of the New York central colleges, and who is suspected of having obtained his entrance certificate fraudulently, that the state department has similar cases under consideration, which are likely to result in arrests. It was explained that the certificates of several other young men might be revoked.

HENRY F. MILLER

PIANOS

ESTABLISHED 1863

395 Boylston Street

GOVERNOR DRAPER ON WEDNESDAY MAY NAME A LIBRARIAN

Large Number of Candidates
Are Proposed for the Duty
of Looking After Collection
of State's Books.

PUTNAM MENTIONED

There is some expectation that Governor Draper may send into the council meeting at 2:30 p. m. on Wednesday the name for the state librarian to succeed Caleb B. Tillinghast. There is considerable interest to see which name will be selected out of the large number that have been submitted to him.

It is understood that a large percentage of city librarians in the state are candidates for this office, which pays a salary of \$3,000. Probably the librarians in Boston, Worcester and the larger cities might be eliminated from this list, but in the smaller places like Northampton, Lawrence, etc., it is quite common to have a promotion to the state institution.

Outside of this list, three others have been mentioned as being candidates with considerable endorsement. The most surprising name on this list is that of Herbert Putnam, now librarian of the Library of Congress at Washington and formerly in charge of the Boston Public Library. His present position pays a salary of \$6,000, while the amount paid the librarian at the State House is only one-half that amount. Still it is explained that he is really a candidate for the State House position. It is presumed that he believes the responsibilities are less and so he is willing to make a change.

Another candidate whose name is mentioned with some prominence is E. V. Hovey. Mr. Hovey was one of the state commissioners at the Columbia Exposition at Chicago, and was a candidate for librarian at the Boston Public Library at the time when Mr. Putnam left that institution to go to Washington.

The third candidate whose name is said to have considerable weight with the Governor is that of ex-Representative Robert Luce of Somerville. The agitation during the past session for the installation of a system of ready reference of public matters makes the candidacy of Mr. Luce all the more prominent. Mr. Luce personally has been enthusiastic on this line of work and has made an enviable reputation as a successful business man in the conduct of a newspaper clipping bureau which is one of the prime requisites in conducting a ready reference system.

BOSTON & MAINE TO ENLARGE DAM

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Engineers of the Boston & Maine railroad are now making a survey of the dam at West River of the Conway Electric Street railway which has not been in use since last fall owing to its inefficiency to supply the required power.

The street railway is now a part of the Boston & Maine system, and the latter contemplates the construction of a larger concrete dam in place of the present one of timber and crib construction. Since this old dam has been out of commission, power has been supplied by an auxiliary steam plant.

The present dam is 55 feet high, and just how much larger the new one will be planned depends upon present negotiations, which are being carried on with a view to selling the horsepower not required for the operation of the street railroad.

DEMAND ON TAFT BY PORTO RICANS

F. P. Quinones, a Sugar Planter, to Ask Removal of Governor Post in Effort to Settle Trouble.

NEW YORK.—F. P. Quinones, a sugar planter and representative of the Porto Rican Republican party, today declares that he will demand of President Taft the removal of Regis H. Post, governor of Porto Rico, whom he charges is wholly responsible for the dissatisfaction existing in the island. He says:

"We will accuse Governor Post of anti-Americanism and of exercising his power in the interests of the Unionist party, which stands for independence; as against the Republican party, which stands for statehood for the island."

"We hold that the Governor should remain neutral in the struggle now on in Porto Rico, and that any favoritism either way inevitably must arouse bitter antagonism."

According to the Porto Rican commissioners, the progress made by the island in the last 10 years, since the American occupation, has been phenomenal. Under Spanish rule the export and import receipts reached \$12,000,000, while under American rule they are \$45,000,000.

AWARD CLASS HONORS.

SOMERWORTH, N. H.—The parts for the graduating exercises of the high school class have been assigned as follows: Valedictory, Miss Ethel Libby; salutatory, Harry Woodman; history, Miss Helen Joyce; prophecy, Miss Pauline McIntire. Other parts have been assigned Joseph Beaudette, Norman Thwing and Henry Mullen.

ELECTRIC POWER GOES LONG WAY

Long Island Trolley Road
Transmits Current Thirty-
Five Miles to Supplement
Inadequate Plant.

NEW YORK.—The Long Island railroad has perfected a plan for transmitting electric power a distance of 35 miles without material waste for the operation of a trolley line, and the current has just been turned on.

The railroad now has a trolley line five miles long running from Huntington, through Fair Ground to Melville. It is extending the line across the island, and will have the entire cross-island line in operation this summer. The power plant at Huntington was found inadequate for the requirements of the extended line, having been built for a road only three miles long. The old plant was unequal, at times when travel was extra heavy, to supplying sufficient power to run the cars up one very steep hill.

A wire was run out to Huntington from Long Island City, a distance of 35 miles, and a substation was installed at Fair Ground. From the company's huge electric plant in Long Island City the current was turned on. Now the trolley cars can negotiate the hill at nearly top speed.

SPRINGFIELD READY FOR BIG CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Prominent women from all parts of Massachusetts will gather here tomorrow for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will continue until Thursday afternoon. The Springfield Women's Club, at whose invitation the federation meets here, expects nearly 300 delegates.

The meetings tomorrow will be in the Central High School Hall, and on Thursday in the Church of the Unity. Mrs. Annie Laurie Brooks, first vice-president of the local Women's Club, will welcome the delegates, and the response will be made by Miss Georgie A. Bacon, president of the federation. Reports will be made by the following chairmen: Reciprocity, Mrs. Leila C. Pennock of Somerville; pure food, Miss Jennie Cole of Beverly; literature, Miss Helen M. Winslow of Shirley; library extension and settlement work, Miss Sara S. Leighton of East Boston; legislative, Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser of Boston; industrial conditions of women and children, Mrs. Mary M. Kehew of Boston; household economics, Mrs. Eliza J. Bates of Allston; forestry, Mrs. Mary L. Tucker of Newton.

The evening session will begin at 7:45 o'clock, following a concert, and reports on the following subjects will be given: Education, Mrs. Mary T. Sheldon of Lynn; civil service reform, Mrs. Louise M. Wood of Hyde Park; civic, Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of Cambridge. Miss Julia B. Dickinson, instructor in music at Mt. Holyoke, will sing. Mrs. Annie L. Cox of Wakefield will report for the committee on art, after which the delegates will be guests of the clubhouse of the Springfield Women's Club.

Officers will be elected Thursday morning, following an organ recital by Arthur H. Turner. The nominating committee is headed by Mrs. Marian G. Pratt of North Middleboro. Mrs. M. A. Crocker of Fitchburg will report on the council meeting held in San Antonio, Tex. The reception into membership of the Quest and Question Club of Winthrop and the Clio Club of Ashburnham will conclude the business of the convention. The remainder of Thursday will be devoted to an excursion.

TAFT CONSIDERS DAYLIGHT PLANS

Today Will Lay Before the
Cabinet a Proposal to Ad-
vance Working Period Two
Hours During Long Days.

WASHINGTON.—President Taft, today will take up with his cabinet the international question of more daylight, in line with the aims of the National Daylight Association, to begin the day two hours earlier during the summer time, to afford longer hours for afternoon and evening recreation.

It is proposed that on the first of each May clock hands be turned back two hours, the readjusted time to remain in effect until Oct. 1, when with the later rising of the sun the hands be turned forward to the present standard time.

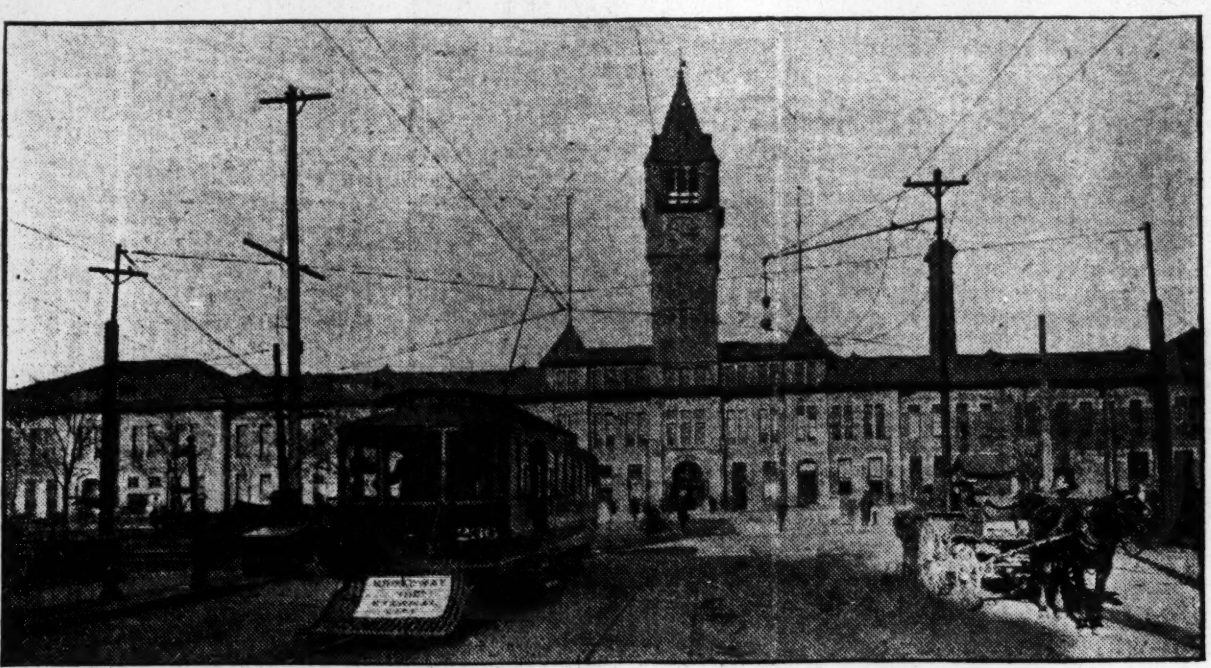
As railroad and mail schedules and national banking hours would be immediately affected by the change, the President proposed to his callers that they take the matter up with Postmaster-General Hitchcock and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

This they did. Secretary Meyer of the navy department is contemplating an order to have the clerks of his department report for work at 8 instead of 9 a. m., and to stop an hour earlier in the afternoon.

GEORGE MEREDITH PASSES ON.

LONDON.—George Meredith, poet and novelist, passed on today at his home in Boxhill, Surrey. Before he was 23 years old he had attained fame by publishing a volume of poems and his masterpiece, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel."

The Street and Interurban Railway Association to Have National Convention in Denver This Year



UNION RAILROAD DEPOT ON LOWER SEVENTEENTH STREET, DENVER, COL.

DENVER.—Attention is again called to the attractions of Denver as a convention city by its selection as the place for the holding in October of this year of the meeting of the American Street and Interurban Railway Association. No national street or electric railway convention has ever been held as far west as Denver. St. Louis has had three, Kansas City and Minneapolis each one, and the other have all been held east of the Mississippi River.

This city has a well-built and well-operated railway system. The Denver City tramway has 186.5 miles of track, which include the city system and the Denver & Northwestern Railway, connecting Golden with Denver. The tracks in the city system are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, while those of the interurban lines are standard gauge. The rolling stock equipment includes "Seeing Denver" cars, which are always well patronized.

There are two general types of equipment—motor cars having either two or

four motors and trail cars. Both types have the center side entrance, without doors, through which passengers are very satisfactorily and safely handled.

The 43-foot closed four-motor car used in Denver weighs 43,400 pounds complete, and seats 52 passengers. During the rush hours these motor cars pull 38-foot closed trailers weighing 13,000 pounds complete and seating 48 passengers. The problem of handling the rush-hour traffic with trail cars and the normal traffic of the day with single units has been carefully and satisfactorily worked out.

The Denver & Northwestern Interurban Railway, which is operated by the City Tramway Company, reaches its terminus at Golden, the very foot of the Rocky mountains. Golden is famous for being the scene of the earliest gold discoveries. This interurban road does a large freight business.

An interesting interurban line extending out of Denver is that of the Denver Interurban Railway, which is the 30-mile electrified division of the Colorado & Southern Railroad.

Another line is that of the Inter-

Mountain Railway Company, which operates by steam from Denver to Ralston, a distance of 19 miles, and by electricity from Denver to Lakewood, Golf, Bee Hive, Kille Range and Golden.

Outside of its railway systems, the city has much to attract the visitor. Within half a day's ride of Denver and, in fact, in one county of Colorado the mountain peaks rival in number and height those in all of Switzerland.

South from Denver 74 miles is Colorado Springs, which has a well-built and well-operated city and suburban system reaching attractive natural features. From Colorado Springs the famous trip up the Pike's Peak cog railroad can be taken in a day. Other well-known haunts of the sightseer are the Garden of the Gods and the Seven Sisters' Falls. From Colorado Springs the Royal Gorge can be reached in four hours' ride. The Cripple Creek District Railway, operating both steam and electric lines, also affords a trip of intense interest. The electric cars of this road pass among the famous Cripple Creek gold-mining camps, located 10,000 feet above sea level.

Announcement is made by the United States civil service commission of an examination on June 9, at the federal building, Boston, for electrical experts (wireless telegraphy and telephony) in the bureau of equipment, navy department, at a yearly salary of \$3,000.

WIRELESS EXPERT SOUGHT IN BOSTON

A Naval Position, Tests for
Which Will Be Held in
June, Carries a Salary of
Three Thousand Dollars.

This examination is a special one, being held to fill vacancies, and also to secure eligibles to fill other vacancies as they might occur in the service. The competitors will not be assembled for any test. All candidates must be 21 years or over upon the date of examination.

June 16 there will be a special examination for inspector of textile fabrics in the quartermaster's department at a salary of \$1200 per annum. This examination will also be held in New York, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia. On the same date an examination for second class, or assistant engineer, in the custodial service at an entrance salary of \$900, will be held.

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HUGHES TO ATTEND HISTORY PAGEANT

Westchester County Carnival
Will Depict Some of the
Scenes of the Earliest
Colonial Times.

NEW YORK.—Society in Westchester county is preparing for the Westchester Historical Pageant to be held at Bronxville on May 29 and 31.

Governor Hughes with his staff and special escort of several companies of the 7th regiment will attend the pageant on Decoration Day, and the dinner and ball at the Hotel Gramatan that evening. Patriotic societies, such as the Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames, will be represented by large delegations.

More than 500 persons will participate in the pageant, and citizens dressed in the costume of ancient Dutch watchmen will act as guides. Each event will be announced by heralds in true medieval style. Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of General Custer; Tudor Jenks, Governor Morris; Marguerite Merrington, and Ruth McEney Stuart have written the words of the historical episodes.

ELIOT AND BRYCE NEIGHBORS.

PORTLAND, Me.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador, will have a summer residence this year at Northeast Harbor, near President Eliot. Mrs. Bryce expects to move her household goods about June 9.

HUGHES SIGNS BLACKMAIL BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has signed a bill increasing the penalty for extortion or blackmail from five to 15 years.

SPEERY REPORT SOON EFFECTIVE

Unanimous Portion of Naval
Proposals Will Be Adopted
at Once and Navy Yard
Heads Met Today.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Meyer has decided to put into effect at once all the recommendations in which the members of the Sperry board were to reconcile discrepancies in the naval regulations of 1909 with those regulations revised by former Secretary Newberry in carrying out his plans of naval reorganization. The Sperry board handed to the secretary a majority and a minority report.

Secretary Meyer has summoned the commandant of the Charlestown navy yard to Washington to confer today with him and with the commandants of other large navy yards to save \$10,000,000 in the navy budget next year.

PHILADELPHIA.—The controversy between the line officers and the staff officers of the navy was the subject of a long conference at the Philadelphia navy yard, when Assistant Secretary Winthrop made a careful inquiry into the working of the "Newberry system," by which the arrangement of the yard is placed in the hands of the staff officers.

NEW HAVEN BRANCH LINE WILL SOON BE DOUBLE TRACKED

WARREN, R. I.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has decided to double-track from Warren to Fall River and from Warren to Bristol to Providence, Warren, Bristol and Fall River branch of the big system. The road between Providence and Warren is double-tracked already.

Previous to the completion of the new tunnel in Providence by the railroad the terminus of the branch was located at Fox Point in Providence, a mile from the business portion of the city, and for many years the road labored under great disadvantages in carrying on its passenger traffic.

The town of Warren lies midway between Providence and Fall River, about 10 miles from each city. The great electrification system that the railroad has adopted to run the road between Stamford and New York, and which is to be continued from Stamford to New Haven, is to be applied to the Providence, Warren, Bristol and Fall River line. This same system, it is stated, is to be installed between Providence and Boston, and eventually from New York to Boston.

The Rhode Island General Assembly has empowered the corporation to increase the stock of the branch road to \$1,000,000.

The new electrification system is to be installed in Providence and will be an alternating circuit with 11,000 voltage. With this equipment this branch will be enabled to maintain an important position in the traffic of the road.

DAMES OF LOYAL LEGION CONVENE

DETROIT.—The annual convention of the National Society of Dames of the Loyal Legion is being held here this week with delegates from all over the United States. The program opened with an automobile drive to the Country Club at Grosse Pointe.

An address of welcome by Mrs. Samuel E. Pittman, president of the Michigan society, was responded to by the president of the national organization, Mrs. E. B. Sherman. Mrs. Robert E. Page read a paper on the civil war.

PROVIDENCE DOCK SITE IS SELECTED

Harbor Committee Selects
Land for Public Landing
and Half Million Dollar
Bond Plan Meets Approval.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The harbor committee of the city council has selected a lot of land for a city dock and public landing. The land is owned by the city, and is situated at the easterly end of Point street, now being occupied by a lumber yard.

In business circles throughout the state of Rhode Island the proposition recently decided upon by the Legislature to submit to the electors a plan for issuing \$500,000 in bonds for the acquisition of shore property in this city, East Providence and Pawtucket is met with general favor and in most quarters is received with enthusiasm.

The federal and state governments are at work deepening the river channel, and it is believed that in a short time after the bond issue becomes a law and the bonds are marketed, the needed improvements will be under way.

WALTHAM ALDERMEN PASS ORDER.

WALTHAM.—The aldermen appropriated \$4300 for gypsy moth work, \$3500 for a new steam roller and \$2500 for a new fire truck at their meeting Monday evening. The gypsy moth appropriation being passed over the mayor's veto by a veto of 14 to 6.

MRS. CRAWFORD GOES TO NAPLES.

SORRENTO, Italy.—Mrs. F. Marion Crawford has removed to Naples, where she will reside with her married daughter, Signora Pietro Rocca.

PRESIDENT TO TALK WHEN PETERSBURG UNVEILS MONUMENT

Virginia City Has Military
Welcome Waiting for Mr.
Taft, Who Will Speak on
a "United Country."

HONOR TO SOLDIERS

PETERSBURG, Va.—The unveiling of the monument to the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell during the long siege of Petersburg, the citadel of the Confederacy, will take place here tomorrow when President Taft and his party arrives.

The President's car probably will be attached at Washington to the special train which will bring Governor Stuart, members of the Pennsylvania battlefield commission, prominent Pennsylvania women who will assist in the unveiling, and a thousand or more Pennsylvania veterans.

Arriving at Fort Stedman the Pennsylvanians will dedicate a tablet which stands on the spot where the third division of the ninth army corps, commanded by Gen. John F. Hartranft, later Governor of Pennsylvania, recaptured the works on March 25, 1865, after they had been taken by Gen. John B. Gordon and 100 picked men without the discharge of a gun before daybreak on the same day.

The veterans will then form in line and march to Fort Mahone, President Taft and his party riding in carriages over the mile and a half of battlefields, still peppered with bullets and pieces of shells fired during the 10 months' siege of the citadel of the Confederacy.

At Fort Mahone, where the \$50,000 monument to the memory of General Hartranft and the third division is erected, Maj. A. C. Huidekoper of Meadville, Pa., chief marshal of the military organizations taking part in the exercises, will call his command to order for the opening of the elaborate unveiling ceremonies, during which the President will deliver an address on a "United Country."

MILWAUKEE SOON GREET'S MILLERS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Fraternity of Operative Millers of America will hold its 14th annual convention here on May 31 to June 4. The meetings are to be open to grain, flour and baking interests.

Entertainments include a band concert and reception at the fraternity's headquarters. Tuesday, steamer trip on Lake Michigan and theater party; Wednesday, visits to the parks and the annual dinner; Thursday, a trip to Whitefish bay, a band concert and a dance.

ONE FIRM MAILS SIXTY CAR LOADS

CHICAGO.—The Chicago postoffice has just broken the world's record for mail handled at one time from one source, according to James N. McArthur, superintendent of the central station.

A total of 6,000,000 pieces of stamped mail from one Chicago firm was received, representing an expense of \$60,000 in stamps alone. This mail matter weighed 125 tons and filled 60 cars.

Receipts from the Chicago postoffice during the past year were \$14,000,000 and the expenses \$5,000,000.

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCKS INACTIVE, PRICE MOVEMENTS IN NARROW RANGE

Third Avenue the Weakest and Chesapeake & Ohio the Strongest of the List During the Early Trading.

BOSTON IS QUIET

Business was quiet on the exchanges today. In New York the sales fell off perceptibly. There was nothing to stimulate the trading in the way of London cables, American railway shares in the London market having been described as "sluggishly inactive" in the early morning reports.

A feature of the Wall Street trading at the opening was the weakness in Third Avenue, which followed its decline of yesterday with a further drop of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, later recovering about half of the loss. The decline was attributed to the foreclosure decree, although that action was part of the reorganization process and had been expected. The general list was quite heavy during the first sales, fractional declines having been sustained by most of the active issues. The market at the end of the first hour stood somewhat and some slight advances were recorded.

There was no news to account for price movements and the street seemed to be in a waiting mood. The market has had a long upward swing and it is the opinion of some that it has about reached its highest notch for the movement. By others the opinion is expressed that the bull campaign has not yet run its course but that the big interests are waiting for the accumulation of a good short interest when the purpose is to put prices on a still higher level.

Chesapeake & Ohio was one of the strongest stocks of the entire list today, moving up 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 before noon. It is said that the offer of certain bankers acting in the interests of the Pennsylvania railroad and the New York Central railroad for the purchase of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad was refused by the Hawley syndicate. These same interests who until recently had control of the Chesapeake & Ohio were moved to make the offer when it became apparent that the Hawley syndicate proposed to make a trunk line of the Chesapeake & Ohio. It is admitted by interested parties in close touch with Edwin Hawley that he is looking for an entrance into Chicago for the Chesapeake & Ohio and that in this view it is rumored that the Hawley syndicate is to take over the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville.

Fluctuations in other securities were within a narrow range and price movements were quite irregular.

North Butte was the most active of the local stocks. It opened unchanged at 3 1/2, advanced to 6 1/2 and then declined to 6 1/4 during the forenoon. Calumet & Arizona opened off a point at 103 but quickly recovered the loss. There was some trading in Daily West at 9 1/2 and 9 1/4. Mohawk was off fractionally at 66. Price changes for the rest of the local list were small.

Both the New York and Boston markets continued quiet in the afternoon trading, with prices ranging from a fraction to a point above the opening for some of the New York securities.

NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

GUTHRIE, Okla.—An extension of 300 miles from Texarkana, Ark., through Oklahoma, to meet the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient at a point near the Cimarron river, is contemplated by the Kansas City Southern. According to information received here the intention of the Kansas City Southern is to obtain the Fort Smith & Western, which has its western terminus in Guthrie, and make an extension of that line from Prague, in Lincoln county, via Oklahoma City to Wichita Falls, Tex., forming a trunk line to the West and Southwest.

The Rock Island will begin construction on July 1 of an extension from Ardmore to Waurika on the main line of the Rock Island into Texas. The Rock Island has for some time contemplated the building of this line, thus giving the Ardmore branch of the Frisco direct connection with the Rock Island's main line.

TRUST COMPANY PAYS BIG DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—The largest dividend ever announced by a trust company in the United States was declared today by the Central Trust Company. It amounts to 200 per cent, or \$200 on every \$100 share of stock outstanding of the company.

The trustees also declared a new stock issue of \$2,000,000, increasing the capital stock to \$3,000,000, and voted to give each stockholder of record the right to subscribe to two shares of the new stock of each share of the old.

By voting the 200 per cent dividend the company makes it possible for the stockholders to pay for their allotment of stock, if they want it, out of the earnings of their original holdings, thus giving them the new stock for nothing, so far as the transfer of cash is concerned.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Am Beet Sugar	39 1/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Amal Copper	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Car & Foundry	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
Am C & P	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/4	116 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	65 1/2	65 3/4	64 1/2	65 1/2
Am Locomotive	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
Am Smelt & Re	92 1/2	93	92 1/4	93
Am Smelt & Re pf.	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 1/2
Am Sugar	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/4	133 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	140	140 1/2	139 1/2	140
Anacosta	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Atchafalpa	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/2
Balt & Ohio	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Bk Rap Transit	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4
Canadian Pac	180	180 1/2	180	180
Cen Leather	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Ches & Ohio	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4
Chi & Alton	70	70 1/2	70	70
Col Fuel & Iron	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/2
Consolidated	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/2
Con Gas	144 1/2	144 3/4	144 1/4	144 1/2
Corn Products	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Del & Hudson	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/4	136 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Eric	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
Fed M & S Co	88	88 1/2	88	88
General Electric	161	161 1/2	160 1/2	161
Illinois Steel	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/4	145 1/2
Int Met	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Inter-Met	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/4	146 1/2
Kan City Sd	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/2

Louis & Nash	138 1/2	138 3/4	138 1/4	138 1/2
Missouri Pac	73 1/2	74 1/4	73 1/4	74
Nat'l Lead	87 1/2	88 1/4	87 1/4	88
N E of M 2d pf.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
N Y Central	130 1/2	130 3/4	130 1/4	130 1/2
Nor & Western	91	91 1/2	90 1/2	91
Northern Pac	145 1/2	145 3/4	145 1/4	145 1/2
Northwestern	183 1/2	183 3/4	183 1/4	183 1/2
Pennsylvania	134 1/2	134 3/4	134 1/4	134 1/2
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Pressed St Car	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Reading	156 1/2	156 3/4	156 1/4	156 1/2
Republic Steel	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Rock Island	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
Rock Island pf.	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/4	71
Sloss-Shef & L	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Southern Pacific	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/4	121 1/2
Southern Railway	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
St Paul	150 1/2	150 3/4	150 1/4	150 1/2
Texas Pacific	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
Union Pacific	187 1/2	187 3/4	187 1/4	187 1/2
U S Rubber	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
U S Steel	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 1/2
U S Steel pf.	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/4	118 1/2
Wabash pf.	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Western Union	76	76 1/2	76	76
Westinghouse	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/4	84 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & C conv	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4
Atchafalpa ad 4s	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4
Atchafalpa ren 4s	101	101 1/2	101
Atchafalpa cv 4s	109	109 1/2	109
Atchafalpa cv 5s	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/4
B R T 4s	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/4
Central Leather 8s	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4
Del & Hudson revs	106	106 1/2	106
Den & Rio Grande 4s	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4
Den & Rio Grande 4s	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4
Eric cv 4s	75	75 1/2	75
Gen Electric cv	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/4
Interboro-Met 4 1/2s	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4
Japan 4 1/2s	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/4
Japan 4 1/2s new	83	83 1/2	83
Japan 4 1/2s new	93	93 1/2	93
Kansas & Texas 4 1/2s	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/4
Missouri Pacific 4s	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4
N Y Central 4s	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/4
N Y Central 4 1/2s new	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4
Nor & Western cv	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4
Northern Pacific 4s	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4
Northern Pacific 4 1/2s	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/4
Penn & Tex 4 1/2s	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4
Reading rev 4s	100	100 1/2	100
Rock Island 4s	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4
Southern Railway 4s	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/4
Union Pacific 4s	103	103 1/2	103
U P cv 4s	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4
U S Steel 5s	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4
Wabash cv 4s	76	76 1/2	76
Western Union 4s	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
Westinghouse cv	94	94 1/2	94
Wisconsin Central 4s	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/4

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
2s registered	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
3s registered	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4
Small bonds	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
4s registered	119	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
do coupon	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Panama 2 1/2s	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Panama 1888	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Dist Col 4 1/2s	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
Philippine 4s	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
May	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Sept	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Corn	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
May	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
Sept	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
Oats	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
May	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Sept	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Barley	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
May	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Sept	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Flour	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
May	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Sept	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Wheat	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
May	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Sept	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2

THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The trade in wheat was active this morning and prices were firm, with Chicago May wheat at new high levels. The advance was largely due to the firmness of the foreign markets and unfavorable foreign crop advices, while the strength of cash wheat, small receipts and nervousness of nearby shorts added to strength of market. Weather reports were favorable. There were further good rains in Kansas, and still raining at some points, while through the North-west there were rains, which, with the rains the past 10 days, will furnish ample moisture for the germination of the new wheat.

WESTERN TRAFFIC REPORTED TO BE IN GOOD VOLUME

General Merchandise Heavier Than Last Year, While the Grain Movement Is Not as Large as Was Expected.

SOUTHERN TONNAGE

CHICAGO—Reports of traffic officials of the various western roads are most encouraging in showing an increase in the volume of general merchandise handled. There has been some falling off in livestock and the grain movement is not so heavy as might be expected, with the high prices prevailing for the cereals, but as a rule the roads are doing a better freight and passenger business than a year ago with an increase in the volume of general merchandise amounting to 10 to 15 per cent.

It is believed by the best posted railroad officials that the transportation lines would now be doing a better business if farm operations had not been delayed. Taking the general situation into consideration more confidence is shown daily and the former hesitation in buying is gradually disappearing.

At the present time the largest volume of manufactured articles, including a heavy supply of high-class freight, is moving into the Southwest, although the Northwest is making a creditable showing in its purchases.

Railroads operating east from Chicago and St. Louis were able to hold the small gains made in their traffic the previous week and did a business that compared favorably with last year according to reports from Pennsylvania and Lake Shore officials. There is a slight let-up in the movement of grains to the Ohio River points but a good tonnage has been secured in provisions.

Commodities are moving satisfactorily, both east and westbound. The southern roads have shown gradual gains, but general business has not reached a normal volume as compared with 1906 and 1907 at this time. Some of the roads are now hauling a good tonnage of new volume of merchandise freight.

Well-informed business men who have recently covered the territory between Chicago and the Pacific coast say there is every evidence of steady although slowly returning prosperity. Bankers in nearly all localities of the West, Northwest and Southwest are in a cheerful mood, and are inclined to the belief that with the settlement of the tariff question and a chance for even fair crops there will be plenty of activity and business expansion before the end of the current year.

SHIPPING NEWS

Carrying the biggest passenger list of the season, the Cunard liner Saxonia, Capt. E. H. Pentecost, sails this morning from the Eastern railroad pier for Queenstown and Liverpool. The steamer has 81 saloon, 250 second cabin and 700 steerage passengers, a total of 1,031. Among the saloon passengers are J. A. Mitchell, city treasurer, and Mrs. Mitchell and the Rev. James Lee, chaplain of the ninth Massachusetts regiment.

Among the charters recently closed are those of the British ship Erne and the Italian bark Teresa G., to load lumber from this port to Buenos Ayres, at the rate of \$8 per thousand feet. The Erne is now on her way from Liverpool, having sailed April 27, and the Teresa G. left Trapani, Sicily, salt laden, on April 12, for Boston.

The British steamer St. Filians, now at National dock, East Boston, discharging part of her South American cargo, will proceed from here to New York with the remainder. She will then go south to a port in the Gulf of Mexico to load lumber for Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil.

All the ice now stored at Sargentville, Me., has been purchased by Hoboken dealers, and Crowell & Thurlow of this city, who operate a big fleet of schooners, have taken the contract to deliver it.

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: Charles Dyer 5000, Beulah Maid 1900, Lena and May 3300, Seacomet 4000, W. M. Goodspeed 2000, Rose Dorothea 1500, Balbina P. Domingos 2200, Mary Edith 4500, Emily Sears 5500, Mary E. Conney 3500.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning, per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.90 to \$3.25, large cod \$2.75, small cod \$1.75, hake \$1, pollock \$1.25.

INDIANA BUILDS BIG COKE OVENS

Work began recently on the construction of 560 by-product coke ovens for the Indiana Steel Company at Gary, Ind. More will be added later. These ovens will supply 10 blast furnaces with fuel and will consume 7000 tons of coal daily. The site of the plant is located on the Gary harbor just east of the blast furnaces now in operation. It consists of 300 acres. The gas from the coke ovens will be used for fuel throughout the mills and for consumption in the town of Gary, says the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	S.
Adventure	9	9	9	
Aradana	5	5	5	
Aradana Commercial	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/4	
Arnold Mining	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	
Atlanta	90	90 1/2	90 1/4	
Bonanza	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/4	
Butte Coalition	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	
Calumet & Arizona	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	
Calumet & Hecla	649	649 1/2	648 1/2	
Centennial	31	31 1/2	31	
Copper Range	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	
Daily West	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	
Franklin	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	
Gambay	103	103 1/2	103 1/4	
Greene-Cannana	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	
La Salle	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	
Mass	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	
Mayflower	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	
McClellan Con.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	
Michigan	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	
Montana	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	
Parade Con.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	
Pitt Butte	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/4	
Pitt Butte	34	34 1/2	34 1/4	
Platte Fe.	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	
Union	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	
Senior Copper	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	
Union Copper	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	
Union Consolidated	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	
Union	5	5 1/2	5	
Union	6	6 1/4	5 1/2	
Union	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

What Is American Cloth?

"Is it possible," said the novel reader, "that I shall have to take a trip to England to find out what American cloth is? In almost every English novel I have read lately the author speaks of American cloth. His characters find it universally convenient. They spread it over their tables, they drape their shelves with it, they work it up into traveling bags, they utilize it in goodness knows how many more of their schemes of existence. Apparently contradictory as many of these uses are, American cloth is evidently equal to all demands made upon it. Now, considering its importance in English fiction it behooves me to make the acquaintance of American cloth. What is it? I have put that question to other novel readers, I have pestered housekeepers with it, I have inquired at department stores. Always the answer is this 'Don't know. Never heard of it.' In view of the lamentable ignorance in regard to American cloth on this side of the water won't W. J. Locke, won't H. G. Wells, won't some other novelist kindly inform us what kind of cloth it is which they call American?" — N. Y. Sun.

A correspondent of the Sun writes as follows:

"To the man who is eager to know what English people mean by 'American cloth' allow me to explain that a trip abroad will not be necessary, as I can tell him it means oilcloth—the thin variety that is used on kitchen tables, shelves, etc.

"I know, for having occasion to use some I went hunting in London one day, asking of course for oilcloth, only to be answered by the blank look that the English clerk seems to have made his particular study, but finally catching sight of the desired article I explained that that was what I was after, whereupon I was told in most reproachful tones, 'That, madame, is American cloth. So again it was borne upon me how much traveling enlarges the mind and vocabulary.'

Grains and Vegetables of Alaska

Experiments have proved that wheat, oats, barley, rye, and all kinds of the more hardy vegetables can be profitably grown in Alaska. The Pacific Monthly says that even such small fruits as the blackberry, gooseberry, strawberry, cranberry, raspberry, currant and others, have been demonstrated to be adaptable to a large number of the valleys that were formerly thought to be only noted for their cold, monotonous scenery.

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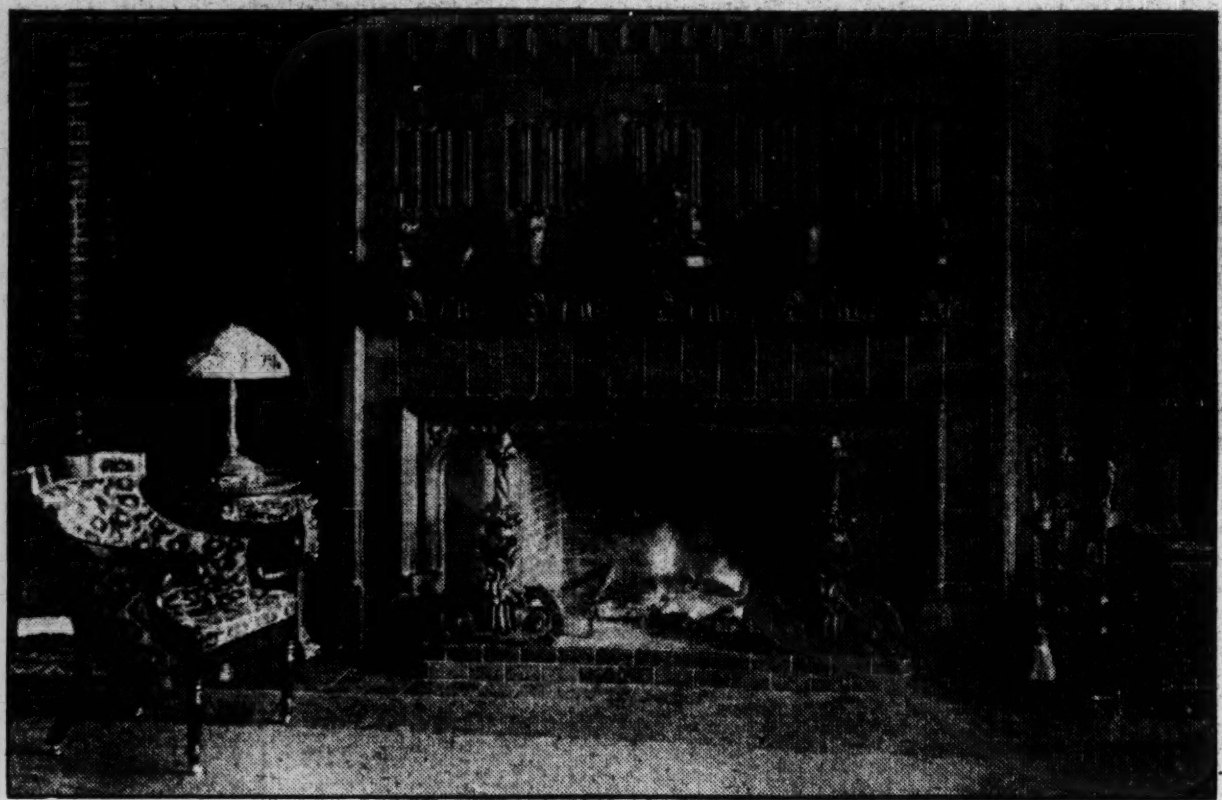
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Simplicity in House Decorations



TILED FIREPLACE OF UNUSUAL TYPE.

The chief impression made by a fireplace tiled after this fashion is of its simplicity. This very plainness enhances the color effect. Blending with the tint of the walls, these tiles may be in almost any soft color or harmonious shading of one color, and give a sense of spaciousness and rest that more elaborate ornament does not admit. The severity is carried out in the mantel decorations as well. Here is actually a decorator

who dares to use two vases just alike on opposite ends of the mantel. The recent tendency has been to avoid the effect of balance which was once thought indispensable in arrangement of ornament, until of late actual confusion has sometimes been reached, through a medley of wholly unrelated objects. Only one chair is in evidence here, which intimates that the room is furnished to give the effect of space which the low broad fire-

place and plain, conventionalized design of the tiling carry out. A room where one color prevails is beautiful and restful, if the color be well chosen. Plain walls and few pictures also increase the effect of space, which is to many people the chief thing to be desired in a living room. To them actual barrenness is better than crowding or the confusion that comes from many objects or many colors.

Biblical Interpretation

Our modern mode of thinking, speaking and writing is as far removed from that which formerly obtained with the Hebrews and Jews as the east is from the west. Indeed, our present day methods of expression are so devoid of metaphorical and allegorical illustration, so comparatively free from the use of the simplest parable, that we fail to appreciate and understand the full meaning of many Bible passages. We are so very matter of fact that it is difficult for us to appreciate the metaphors used by many of the Old Testament writers and more difficult for us to interpret the wonderful word pictures drawn by St. John in Revelation. For example, when St. John declares with beautiful and graphic imagery "And he carried me away in the spirit to a great and high mountain, and showed me that great city, the holy Jerusalem," the natural tendency of modern, materialistic thinking is to picture St. John as being borne by a man with feathery wings to the summit of a material mountain and thence viewing a city, as a man might stand on Eagle Rock and view the panorama of Greater New York. When St. John's words and their context are interpreted spiritually they mean, as Mrs. Eddy sets forth on pp. 572-578 of Science and Health, that the angel or divine message exalted him in thought sufficiently to enable him to attain the spiritual altitude from which he could perceive the holy Jerusalem as "the kingdom of heaven, or reign of harmony," which "is within reach of man's consciousness here," to quote from pp. 576 and 592 of Science and Health. Mrs. Eddy says truly on page 320 of Science and Health: "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual."

While correct translation and proper arrangement of the Bible from a literary point of view are desirable, and while

knowledge of Bible history is relatively important, yet that which is of prime necessity to the student who would make its teachings applicable to the working out of his salvation is the spiritual interpretation. It is of vital importance that we should be able to find and retain the grasp of that thread of spiritual inspiration which runs through the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation. The study of Christian Science shows the correlative harmony and interdependence of the Scriptures. It makes it possible for us to understand why Revelation is based upon Genesis and to see that the inspired word which intervenes between the first and last books of the Bible furnishes an unbroken chain of which the gospels form the strongest links. Above all, Christian Science explains the words of Christ Jesus in such a manner as to illumine the thought of the student with their true meaning and thus make it possible for him to emulate the works of Jesus. Unless this understanding of the Bible is attained by the student it cannot be truly said that he has a correct knowledge of Scripture, however scholarly he may be. If he is not gaining from his study a practical, demonstrable understanding of Christ, Truth, he has searched the Scriptures in vain.

Christian Scientists are not so much concerned with philosophy as with demonstration. St. Paul said (I. Corinthians ii. 4, 5): "And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power: that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." This use of the word demonstration in connection with the power of Spirit furnishes a useful hint. Christian Scientists are with increasing success proving that Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Scriptures

The New Era in China

A spirit of restless inquiry is moving rapidly among the nations of the east; and nowhere are its manifestations more striking than in China. The Chinese people have suddenly emerged from the prison-house of its old inert civilization and stands erect among the nations, demanding its birthright of knowledge through education. This dramatic entry into the arena of international life is but the opening of a career the course of which will partly depend on the guidance which China receives from those western nations to whom she now turns for enlightenment. Those who know China best hold the opinion that, apart from the sterling qualities of her people, their numerical force alone will ere long give an all but irresistible momentum to any policy she may pursue, and that, enriched by education and equipped with the machinery of modern knowledge, she may yet become one of the dictators of the world.

The magnitude of the task of setting her house in order and of marshaling her 400,000,000 people in the ranks of progress may well have fired the imagination of the statesmen of China. Having aroused the desire for emancipation, the leaders of China naturally turn for guidance to those nations which have already traveled the road of progress. The original impetus of the movement came from the west, and the hope of a fruitful career for it lies in the application of western knowledge and western ideals—which mean, ultimately,

the practical ethics and the spirituality of the Christian religion. On this basis, if it can be laid, a noble civilization may be raised.—The Spectator.

Revival of Old Words

Tennyson is said to have regretted at the close of his career that he had not worked to restore the good old English word "yarely." Kipling's chief force of style, says the London Daily Mail, lay in his use of rare Saxon words, especially of fine monosyllabic verbs. "Sib" for akin is one of his reintroductions. It is Chaucerian. The Mail pleads for the return of some of these old words that have from an over-nice or other reason gone out of use. "Swink" for work is one of these, "swinge" meaning to beat or strike, also as a noun, lash, is another. "Wight," "doff," "don," are words only used now in a poetic sense or in lanter chat. Kipling's line "to bray our country's foemen" arouses a vague picture of serried ranks hee-honking at each other like embattled donkeys, because few of us know that the first meaning of the word is to beat or thrash. "Fealty" is another good word that is used mostly in poetry. It has much the same meaning as "fidelity," dexterously. It is merely fashion that has relegated these words to the shelf of rare use. Most often the word that replaced such simple Saxon words was an affectation in its day.

Boyhood of Secretary Knox.

Secretary of State Philander Knox, like so many of the Americans who are in the forefront of American activities, had his first practical training in a printing office. The Chicago Record-Herald says that while at college young Knox was so far ahead of his class that his father advised him to go into a printer's office for a year. He thought this would be of value in advancing the young man in composition. He got a place on the Brownsville Clipper, a weekly paper scarcely larger than a handkerchief. He learned to set type, to write the news of the town as well as rural editorials, and to pull the old Washington hand-press. He did everything from keeping the books to sweeping the floor and washing the rollers. He himself says, "Only one other experience of my life was more useful to me than the year I spent on the Clipper. I am sure I could go into a printing office today and set type." The Inland Printer commenting on this says: "This is always the way. The sweeping of the floor and the writing of editorials and the pulling of the Washington hand-press, keeping the books and washing the rollers, all show an earnest activity, all of one year's growth. All the rest of the force did not have to work. They went fishing—and if not fishing they were cutting bait. There are few apprentices like Philander these days."

A Lilliputian Watch

What a contemporary would call a "lilliputian watch" has just been made by a watchmaker of Locle, Switzerland. The thickness is said to be only three millimeters, so a meter being only 39 inches, our readers can estimate the thickness of the watch. The spring is half a millimeter. What makes this achievement of the Locle watchmaker more extraordinary, is that we are informed that the watch keeps time, varying only five seconds in 24 hours.—London Globe.

Amateur Landscape Gardening

The impulse to beautify home surroundings has existed all along, and now that the movement is becoming general nobody need make his grounds an eyesore to his neighbors through misdirected effort. We shall all be taught what not to do, as well as what to do. We shall learn that rows of neatly washed stones, large or small, laid along the driveway, or single ones, are out of keeping with nature and so not beautiful. We shall learn that stiff red lawn benches are less harmonious with the surroundings than old-fashioned rustic seats. We shall see that an old stump makes a far better urn than most of the plaster or stone ones in use. An article in Suburban Life cites for a hot water boiler split in half, supported by bits of piping and used as a box for flowering plants in the center of a tidy lawn. Few of the designs and figures used for fountains are artistic in themselves, and statuary on a small lawn, even if it were in itself beautiful, looks out of place. The glint of a marble figure down a long vista of green, or reduced by trees so that it does not look too conspicuous, may be effective in a large garden. Bronze figures of animals are usually so badly done that they have no excuse for being. Ornament reduced to an absurdity, however, was seen in a side yard in the country, where an enormous American flag was painted in crude colors and with horizontal exactness over the side of a small carriage house. Even the flag itself is beautiful for decoration chiefly from the graceful lines it takes in the breeze. Frank Stockton's inimitable Mrs. Alshine, we remember, had difficulty to find employment for the devoted sailor men who refused to leave her service. She set them to plant the garden, and the flowers and radishes and lettuce and all the things in turn came up in shapes

of anchors, stars, clasped hands, fishes and other ornaments dear to the sailor heart. One day she found them at work on the barn. They had tattooed its smoothly inexpressive yellow face with all manner of sailor devices done in red and blue paint. Mrs. Alshine fortunately thought the effect very pleasant, though she decided it would be not quite modest to allow her house also to be decorated after so noticeable a fashion. To return to the writing in Suburban Life, we are "warned against planting shrubs 'like shoe buttons' over the lawn, i. e., in regular spaces. A landscape architect of Chicago, Mr. Simonds, says that we may take the cloud forms for the ideal shape for planting beds. In general let everything be done with a view to a "natural" effect and to the relation of each object to all the others.

Largest Copper Nugget Ever Found

Fifteen hundred dollars is the announced sum that is to be paid to the local freighter to sled out from Nugget Creek to Valdez the largest native copper nugget ever found in the world. The contract was let during January for the transportation of this three-ton lump of pure copper from its native spot to civilization. It is large enough for five men to stand on at once, and is valued at a small fortune. It was discovered several years ago and is now being taken from its native setting, that it may speak in its mute but eloquent way of the mineral wealth of our most northern territory, to the visitors at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held soon in Seattle.—Pacific Monthly.

The Turquoise

The turquoise is much in favor today, especially in Paris, says the London Globe. There is a perfect craze for this pretty stone; so strong is it, indeed, that it is bound soon to pass. But the turquoise which has thus seized my lady's whim is not the simple turquoise with its soft greenish blue sheen; it is the turquoise matrix, to give it its proper term—the turquoise dotted with colored spots. It is set in rings, and it is the favorite stone for the little buckles which finish the fine lace jabot. Where the pocket can afford it, turquoise buttons are the thing; while for bracelets, the stone is used in every way a jeweler can devise.

Step by Step

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer air and broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way,—
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray;
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit, round by round.
—J. G. Holland.

"When He Next Shall Ride Abroad"

In these days when the problem is how to get somewhere as soon as possible, a glance at early methods of transportation is worth while, if only to make us think of our blessings. The first vehicle kept for public hire in Europe was probably the sedan chair, said to be named from a town in France, where it was used in the 13th century. The Toronto Mail and Empire describes it as an ornamental box, with projecting poles at the front and back, under which two stout knaves placed their shoulders and carried their betters from place to place. The sedan chairs had the great advantage over a saddle that they would contain a lady dressed for a court function; whereas if she rode on horseback she would have to make a change of dress before presenting herself at any formal gathering. The horse litter, which came next, was simply an enlarged sedan chair, with horses taking the place of the two stout knaves. Travel on an elephant is more comfortable, and the early patriarchs riding on camels were worse off, for a camel's gait even at the slowest pace causes his burden to rock and sway like a boat, only less smoothly—hence perhaps the name "ship of the desert."

By 1600 the hackney coach—a "hackney" is an "ambling horse"—had come into use in London, but was not allowed to loiter about the streets. It must stay in the stable till sent for. Four of these coaches were kept in 1635 at the "May Pole," in the Strand. They so increased in number that a royal proclamation regulating their use was issued by King Charles, because they were "noisy and dangerous and cut up the pavements."

Here was the identical threefold complaint registered by press comments and indignant correspondents today against motor vehicles. It is pleasant to reflect that the third ground for discontent with progressive methods can never be held in the case of the aeroplane. In 1740 a patent was granted to one John Tull for a sedan chair fixed on a

two-wheel carriage and drawn by a horse—the forerunner of the English hansom. It was not until 1823 that the first two-wheel carriage drawn by a horse plied for hire in the streets of London. It had enormous wheels, between which the body of the cab was sunk. The driver sat on top, over the doorway. The invention of Joseph Hansom, which bears his name, came out in 1835. In 1863 Lord Brougham gave his name to the

small four-wheel cab intended for two persons. Now the motor taxicab is having its day. One warns it to hurry its little metronome all it may, for the Wright brothers are setting to work again, and no one knows how soon the avenues of the air will be vocal with the song of whirling planes and rudders, and the gay greetings of friends en route to the business or pleasure of the day.

Children's Department

Princess Has a Doll

The women of Urk, on the Zuyder Zee, sent a doll to the little princess of Holland dressed as the women of that part of the world dress. There were seven skirts of the finest lace and a black silk skirt over all. Gold catches kept the ear lappets in place and a golden brooch pins the shawl, while the doll is further adorned with a coral necklace.—Exchange.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

HIDDEN RIVER.
The first syllables in the following words make the name of a large river having its source in the state of New York.

A county in England. A prominent city in Canada. A carriage much used in England. An English possession in Africa.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Artificial.
Let us be content in work to do the thing we can and not presume to fret because it is little.—Selected.

Brownies' Umbrellas

Brownies are trooping together
Hurrying over the lea,
Out of the reach of the weather,
Rain is falling, you see,
Running and rollicking,
Funning and frolicking,
Chattering, clattering merrily all—
Brownies in search of umbrellas,
Make the old pine tree a call.

He, like a thrifty old fellow,
Rakes a plentiful crop,
Orange, red, purple and yellow,
Frisled or flat at the top;
Whirling them, twirling them,
Furling, unfurling them,
Brownies in buying take ever such pains!
Isn't it lucky for Brownies,
Mushrooms come up when it rains?
—M. L. B., in Educational Music Course.

"Willie," said his mother, after the caller had gone, "why did you look so curiously at Mrs. Crossway when she said 'how do you do, dear,' and you answered her 'quite well, I thank you'?"
"I was waitin' for her to say 'you're welcome.'"—Chicago Tribune.

At every trifle scorn to take offense;
That always shows great pride or little sense.
—Pope.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, May 18, 1909.

Italy's Peace Policy

NOT THE least notable feature of the recent meeting between the allied sovereigns of Germany and Austria-Hungary was their joint despatch to the third member of the triple alliance, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. It contained a clear reaffirmation of the agreement credited with the preservation of peace during the Balkan strain. A host of arguments combating this standpoint both as to the merits and the vitality of the triple alliance must occur to many observers and students of modern Europe. Yet that official standpoint is actually correct and appears untenable only because the modern significance of the triple alliance is not yet fully grasped. Its very name is misleading because it conveys the idea of a tripartite agreement. This it undoubtedly was during its earlier phase, but this it ceased to be, except on paper, in consequence of the Anglo-French reconciliation. That, in effect, there can no longer be any tripartite agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy is evident from the relations between the former two powers, which have become so intimate that their alliance cannot help being of a totally different character from the agreements they both have with Italy. The scope of the Austro-German combine was shown during the crisis to be so far-reaching as to convey a fusion of interests admitting of no third party. The modern aspect of the triple alliance is that of a dual agreement between the Austro-German combine on the one hand and Italy on the other.

Such a dual arrangement is, of course, much more elastic than the original Dreikand was. It enables Italy to cultivate similar relations with England and France without being compelled to take sides. Italy's geographical position and configuration preclude any policy not based on the goodwill of England and her friends, and as long as these friends happened to be Italy's own allies the situation was comparatively simple. Now that England's friends are France and Russia, Italy's position is the most singular in all Europe.

As a force for peace this position is almost unrivaled. That was first seen during the strenuous days of Algeiras, when Italy worked shoulder to shoulder with America in order to conciliate seemingly conflicting interests. Under present conditions, Italy cannot break with the Austro-German combine, because the only thing that now keeps Italy and Austria from conflict is their formal alliance. Italy is equally tied to England and France, and in a lesser degree to Spain and Russia; and there is no power in all the world that has a greater interest in the preservation of peace between the two groups of powers than has Italy. She demonstrated this by adhering to her agreement with Germany and Austria, because her defection would have meant the complete isolation of those two powers and thereby would have vastly decreased the chances for peace. The triple alliance as it now stands is not a guarantee of Germany's and Austria's interests, but thanks to Italy's many friendships it is a bulwark of peace, and Italy's policy has surely been a policy of peace with honor.

BOLTON HALL, who is foremost among the leaders of the "Little Land League" movement in New York, declares that there are probably 50,000 families in that city who are engaged in vocations which do not enable them to make both ends meet, and 50,000 other families which during the recent period of dullness have been exhausting their rainy-day savings. "These people," he says, "ought to go to the land, and many of them would, in spite of the fact that they are ashamed to become farmers, but the difficulty is to show them by example that agriculture is as noble a profession and can be made as profitable as any; that it does not need the experience of years, nor college training, to become an expert agriculturist."

The Little Land League movement is one of the worthiest that has been set on foot in this country in many years. Its object is to remove, or, at least, to minimize, the danger resulting from over-congestion in the large city. Its purpose is, also, to encourage those who are neither successful nor happy in the city to find a means of livelihood in the country. It aims to turn back the country-bred young man whose footsteps are toward the town. It means to help with something more than mere advice the submerged of the metropolis.

Hand in hand with the movement for the cultivation of vacant lots and blocks and patches of land in urban districts—as part of this movement, indeed, because of its educational value—the Little Land League should not only be successful in New York but its usefulness should extend to other cities.

It is a wholesome sign of the times that a very large and influential class of people may now be found in nearly every populous community taking an interest in both of the important phases of the congestion problem—the relief of those who are apparently unable to free themselves from the tenement, and the staying of the tide of migration from the farm.

Whatever form these movements may assume, they are working toward a good end, and are deserving of the material as well as the moral support of right-minded people.

Legislative Reform About Due

WHILE a great deal of praise is due many of the individual members for their unselfish labors in behalf of good government, it is an open question whether much of the legislation enacted throughout the country during the recent sessions of state Legislatures has not been almost worse than useless. As in previous years, legislative calendars have been cluttered with all sorts of bills calling for enactment, with the result that many meritorious measures have been left in the lurch and final adjournment reached with comparatively little of actual value accomplished. The courts will no doubt in many instances be called upon to decide as to the legality of much that has been enacted and meanwhile a variety of business interests will be forced to suffer a greater or lesser degree of loss.

Aside from the various technical flaws which tend to invalidate a great deal of the work accomplished by state Legislatures, there is,

of course, a lack of foresight and an unacquaintance with constitutional requirements which make easy the shortcomings in the matter of drafting law. It is hard, however, to overlook the gross carelessness exhibited in many of the bills presented for action and the question is naturally raised as to whether it would not be well to have commissions appointed to scrutinize all bills before final consideration.

While it may be held by some that this scrutiny should be given by the legislative committees into whose hands the bills are placed, the amount of time required for thoughtful consideration of the form as well as the character of all the bills referred to the average committee would make it impossible for the members to do much else than attend to this branch of the work if it were entrusted to them.

Fortunately the veto power vested in the executive branch of state governments saves the commonwealths from having imposed upon them an endless number of freak laws which could accomplish little else than serve to encumber the courts with fruitless legislation. No doubt in due course of time a reform will be had in this department of human affairs as in others. At any rate, there is good reason to hope that some plan will eventually be devised that will serve to correct many of the legislative methods now in vogue.

CONGRESSMAN HEPBURN's statement to the effect that the exposure of sugar scandals is not nearly so important as the question whether the occasion for such exposures will ever have an end affords food for serious thought.

ACCORDING to tables just issued by the bureau of statistics at Washington, the world's stock of gold has doubled in the last twenty-five years. It has increased about one-third in the last decade. Toward the middle of the last quarter of the nineteenth century there was much speculation among economists generally, and a great deal of trepidation in a certain school of finance, with regard to the future of the gold supply. Gold as a circulating medium had almost disappeared in many nations, our own among them, and in the form of coin it was seen as seldom in countries which had made it the basis of all values as in countries which had adopted the silver standard or bi-metalism. So widespread and deep was popular interest in the matter, partly as a consequence of systematic and continuous agitation, that it became a political question, and, finally, the paramount issue in a presidential campaign. Then came the discoveries in the Klondike.

There is 75 per cent more gold in use today than there was ten years ago. The increase of the stock of gold in the United States treasury has kept pace with the increase in the world's supply. It was \$925,000,000 in November, 1908; it is now \$1,613,000,000, which is greater than the amount of coin and bullion held by any other nation. Germany comes next to us with \$1,044,000,000, France next with \$926,000,000, then Russia with \$917,000,000, and the United Kingdom with \$565,000,000. The value of the gold coin of all countries aggregates \$7,000,000,000.

While gold to the value of \$13,000,000,000 has been produced since the discovery of America, notwithstanding the extraordinary care which is taken to preserve it in some form, it is estimated that no less than \$2,000,000,000 worth of it has disappeared, leaving the supply on hand at the present time \$11,000,000,000. One half of this is the product of the last twenty-five years, three-fourths of it is the product of the last sixty years.

Since the opening of the Alaska mines, and as a result, also, of the increase in the production of gold elsewhere, all doubt as to the sufficiency of the world's gold supply has disappeared. Nevertheless, strange though it may appear, so prone is humanity to seek causes for unnecessary anxiety, there are some who persist now in declaring that the increase in gold production is cheapening the precious metal to a harmful degree.

It should be said, however, that alarm on this score is confined at present to the economists, and that it is not likely to spread.

THERE seems to be little reason to doubt that many Democrats have become fairly good protectionists of late years, and that there are enough of them in Congress to make up for any defection in the Republican ranks.

KANSAS politicians have had another reminder of the force of the old adage that those laugh best who laugh last. Perhaps under some circumstances it is best not to laugh at all.

"FROM GROVE TO CONSUMER" is certainly an attractive motto, and all lovers of the Florida orange will hope that the Florida orange grower may make it a profitable one to live up to.

South African Union Problems

SINCE the beginning of this month the national convention, author of the draft of the South African constitution, has resumed its sittings at Bloemfontein. The real work of bringing the four colonies together has now begun. If the vital interests of the four colonies at present seem considerably less apt to be reconciled by the union scheme than had been the conviction some time ago, this evidently means that the whole project has now entered its determinative phase, where setbacks and deadlocks are only apparent and in reality prove the earnestness of the work.

At the present stage it might seem that the Afrikaner Bond of Cape Colony had succeeded in forcing the reopening of the old racial question, the settlement of which, on the basis of equality of political rights and of the Dutch and English languages, had been accepted long ago by the national convention. The Cape amendments, however, which tend to upset balance in favor of the Cape Dutch, are strenuously combated by the Transvaal Boers under the leadership of General Botha; and thanks to their attitude the British voter is not in danger of being placed in permanent inferiority to the Dutch voter. There could be nothing more typical of the South Africa of today than the fact of a Botha saving the British vote.

The disagreement between the Transvaal and Cape Colony, however, is mainly over the native franchise question. The former Boer republics refused the natives all political representation, an attitude which was not modified by their incorporation into the British empire. Natal and Cape Colony, on the other hand, have a native (colored) franchise, though it is fully operative only in the latter. There can be no doubt that the native question in the four colonies, no less than in the crown lands to the north and west, will engage the joint attention of the Dutch and English for some time, and that a definite and equitable solution of the problem is essential for the union. But the problem is one that tends to unite rather than to divide the two races, for only a joint effort will settle it.

The World's Supply of Gold

A RESOLUTION adopted by the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature by a very large majority provided for submission to the voters of the commonwealth of an amendment to the state constitution which would permit the classification of property "in a reasonable manner" for purposes of taxation. The resolution was defeated in the Senate by one vote only.

A strong effort is being made now, with the Merchants Association taking a leading part, to induce the Senate to reconsider its action in this particular and to adopt the resolution so that the proposed amendment may be submitted by the next Legislature to the people.

From the appeals and protests made by manufacturers of this state it is evident that reform in the method of levying taxes on its industries has become an urgent need. Some of the letters received recently by the Merchants Association make it clear that unless relief from taxation, which has become burdensome and in some instances unbearable, is assured at an early day concerns which employ capital and labor on a large scale will be forced to move, in self-protection, beyond the borders of the commonwealth. There can be no mistaking the tenor of these communications. They are couched in language which makes it clear that the writers, after giving careful consideration to the entire subject, have decided that the time for taking a positive step has arrived.

In Pennsylvania, where relief similar to that which is sought by the manufacturers of Massachusetts is granted by law, an effort was made recently to increase the taxes on manufacturing and other corporations. This movement brought out memorials which exhibited in an unanswerable fashion the beneficial results of the state's policy. It was shown that as a direct consequence of the liberality with which industries are treated in the Keystone state, its manufacturing interests were making tremendous gains. Its gain in the value of manufacturing machinery, tools and implements had increased over those of New York state from \$6,361,469 in 1900 to \$29,170,925 in 1904. In January, 1907, according to one memorial, "the mayor's advisory committee on taxation and finance of the city of New York acknowledged that Pennsylvania 'is increasing its capital and products faster than New York,' ascribing as a reason the fact that Pennsylvania 'has never taxed the goods or other personal property of manufacturers.'"

However, this extract from another memorial contains, perhaps, the strongest arguments that could be advanced in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment in Massachusetts:

Manufacturing is the means of livelihood of a large portion of the people of this commonwealth. Our supremacy as a manufacturing state is unquestioned, and it is generally conceded that the attainment of this supremacy has in no small degree been due to the wise policy of our tax laws. It has hitherto been the policy of Pennsylvania to exempt from taxation so much of capital stock of manufacturing corporations as is exclusively employed in manufacturing.

Manufacturing companies have thus been attracted to the state. They have brought in much movable capital and kept it employed here, increasing the incomes of our people and enhancing the value of our real estate. They have come and grown and prospered here, because their helpfulness to the commonwealth has been more appreciated by our laws than by the laws of other states in which they might have settled or to which their business might be attractive.

The least that can be done, at all events, is to give the people of Massachusetts an opportunity of deciding whether they shall adhere to the existing method of taxation in this state or adopt a method which has proved beneficial to Pennsylvania always, and to New York, Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, Virginia, Minnesota and several other states in recent years. There will be plenty of time for consideration before the matter can be submitted to the voters. It cannot be submitted at all unless the Senate shall reverse its action.

Progress in the Philippines

THE DETERMINATION exhibited in Congress a few days ago to precipitate a debate on the question of Philippine independence may have been ill-timed, but it nevertheless served to draw attention to the fact that the Philippine question is still considered by many as an open one and likely some day to become a live issue. Meanwhile the inhabitants of the islands are by no means slumbering as they once did, but are in large part engaged in pursuits which tend toward bringing out a degree of prosperity and enlightenment greater than the islands have known for centuries past. It is interesting here to note that a systematic effort is being made by the bureau of education to promote industrial education through the establishment of trade schools, the foremost effort along this line being the Manila Trade School, established in 1901. While comparatively little progress has been made toward inducing the Filipino to adapt himself to the pursuit of some of the mechanical arts, there has been great demand for instruction in less laborious work, such as wood-carving, jewelry-making and tailoring. Work in the carpenter shop and machine shop has been popular, however, with many of the more industrious natives, and with this class such instruction has been greatly prized. An excellent suggestion has been made by J. J. Eaton, former superintendent of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades in a recent paper, in which he says: "Agricultural schools would probably benefit every part of the country, as some of the staple products of food are not now raised in sufficient quantities for home consumption." He further proposes that, as each town has some special industry, the introduction of technical instruction in that line of work, as well as the development of other natural resources, could be undertaken profitably.

It would be hard to predict, if one were called upon to offer a prediction, just what the final adjustment of the relationship existing between our own country and our wards in the Pacific will be, but of one thing we may be sure, and that is the continuance of friendship and respect on the part of the latter so long as we continue to extend to them a helping hand and to show a willingness to widen their opportunities for self-cultivation and education. The sword of conquest lends itself gracefully to being made over into the plowshare if brotherly love and interest are manifested, and in the best interests of humanity we shall do well to cooperate with the Filipino in all that makes for the betterment of his native land.

THERE is every reason to believe that the conductors will make it a point to be more than usually obliging hereafter to people who are coming this way.

THE duty on imported razors is to be increased from 56 to 90 per cent. If the foreign manufacturer succeeds in selling any razors in this country it will be by a very close shave.

A Taxation Reform Amendment for Massachusetts